# The Itlining Immal,

No. 1823.-Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(RSTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares DIPPICULT OF SALE in the open market may find
nychasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring
dyies how to act in the disposal or abandoment of doubtful mining stocks may
rofitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of
ant or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
Every description of shares mouther and sold at NET prices.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

M. R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the
ollowing SHARKS, free of commission:
20 Frank Mills, £234,
21 Forest Vor, £774,
22 Frank Mills, £234,
23 Frank Mills, £234,
24 Frank Mills, £234,
25 Frank Mills, £234,
26 Frank Mills, £234,
27 Frank Mills, £234,
28 Frank Mills, £234,
28 Frank Mills, £234,
28 Frank Mills, £234,
28 Frank Mills, £234,
29 Frank Mills, £234,
20 Frank Mills, £234,
21 Frank Mills, £234,
22 Filingston Down, 11s, 6d,
23 Wet, Drake Walls, £28,
24 Frank Mills, £234,
25 Filingston Down, 11s, 6d,
25 W. Tankerville, £234,
25 Filingston Down, 11s, 6d,
25 W. Tankerville, £234,
25 Filingston Down, 12s,
26 Wet Marla, 32s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL So. Condurrow, £244,
30 GL, £25 Pilingston Down, 11s,
30 GL

OHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARKBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C., Bankers: Bank of England. AND SHAREDEALER,

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

M. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lanc, E.C.

M. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET ER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OF LONDON, E.C. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MESSES. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Established upwards of Twenty Years in Cornwall and London.

M. J. R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
s, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

224 AND 220, GRESHAM HOUSE.

OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER, SI, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Parties desirous of purchasing mining shares can be supplied through me for time on much below the present prices; this applies to those who are known to up, or to those who can give satisfactory references.

Office hours 'Ten to Four o'clock.

Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly

ad mine, and the safest investment known.
W.T. has business in Carn Brea shares, and pays particular attention to the rasilian and Californian Gold Mine shares. From his long residence in the razils he is able to afford full information as to the prospects of the gold mines that country.

NDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, S., GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and broad), Steam-ships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, lought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.
Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly. Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only brough us.

We have just returned from Weight and its left business only hough us.

We advise capitalists and investors to make immediate application for shares a the Terras Tin Company (Limited) and the Aberdaunant Lead Mining Comany (Limited). The Terras, in Cornwall, will rise to as many pounds as they are now selling for shillings. The Aberdaunant and the Gelfron Mining Comanies (Limited) are on the celebrated Van lode in the same district. Similar accessful results are anticipated, and it is believed that these two mines will rove to be the next great prizes in Montgomeryshire.

We have just returned from Weies, and can give the best information respecting the Weish mines generally.

Bavrnogrio.—Sampson Kitto told us they have a lode of solid lead as wide a the room he was then in—12 feet. Do not buy a share until you have consided us.

Bited us.

ABERDANANT.—This mine is looking splendid, and bids fair to take the sad of the young mines in the Van district. Investors can see it for themselves.

Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.

Prospectuses of the Terras and Gelfron may be had on application as above.

ENDEAN and Co., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

20 Budnick Cons., 29s 9d 10 Cardigan Bay, £4%. 10 Cefn Consols.

50 Frontino, 15s. 6d.
50 Frontino, 15s. 6d.
50 Great Vor. £6%.
5 Great Laxey, £175%.
100 Gen. Brazil., 15s. 6d.
20 Great Rock, 55s.
50 Guerrero, 9s. 3d.
5 Marke Valley, £734.
20 New Lovell, 45s.
25 No. Crofty, 46s. 3d.
50 New Central Snailbeach, 27s.
15 Pacific, £6. 15 Pacific, £6. 100 Port Phillip, 15s. 6d.

BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has

OR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

20 Australian Unt., 38.

30 Australian Unt., 38.

30 Assheton, £14.

30 E. New Lovell, 274.

40 Frince of Wales, 18.9

40 Broufloyd, 46s. 9d.

20 Bwadfain Con., 278 6d

United, 28. 6d.

30 Event on North Control, 18.4.

30 Event on North Control, 18.4.

40 Gardigan Bay, £476.

40 Frince of Wales, 18.9

40 Frince of Wales, 18.9

50 Fronthon, 158.

3 Spearne Moor, £18½.
50 Scottish Australian,
15s, 9d.
2 South Frances, £28,
20 Sweetland Ck., £3 7s,
5 Tankerville, £15½.
50 Tanyr-Alit, 47s, 9d.
20 Van Consols, 56s,
2 Van consols, 56s. 20 Van Consols, 56s. 2 Van, ex new, £62½. 2 W. Chiverton, £52½. 50 W. Pant-y-Go, 18s. 6d 2 Wheal Basset, £81½. 5 Wh.Kty.(S.Ag.), £676 1 Wheal Seton, £30.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
21 years), is a SELLER at not prices of:—
20 Bwich Consols, 22 Trevarrack, 5 Van, 15 Maes-y-Safn, 2 Minera, 10 Gonamena, 30 West Caradon, 200 East Chiverton, 200 Cuddra, 5 Rast Lovel, 46 Great
South Chiverton, 25 Wheal Agar, 25 Bronfloyd, 20 Tankerville, 35 Kast Seton,
2 Lisburne, 1 Wheal Seton, 5 South Frances, 50 Asshchor, 60 Tan-y-Altt, 100
East New Level, 30 Linares, 50 Okel Tor, 35 Pedn-an drea, 1 Dolcoath, 24 Drake
Walla, 20 New Fembroke, 150 Wheal Ida, 100 Culdbeck Fells.
Mr. BUDGE advises investors to secure an interest in Bwadrain Consols. He
ess to state that he does not know another mine making equal returns, and
sying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are
illing at anything like the price. There were sold on the 8th inst. 30 tons of
adore.

TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE,

AND WEISH LEAD MINES.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, AND OTHER CORNISH MINES.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, July 29 No. 593, price 6d, each copy, forwarded on application, contains information of the following mines:—

Tankerville.

Tankerville. West Tankerville. Minera. East Lovell.

Frontino and Bolivia. erville. Don Pedro. Bwich Co Great Western. St. John I. North Crofty. United M With Remarks on the Stock and Share Markets, &c.

East Seton.
Bwich Consols.
St. John del Rey.
United Mexican.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London

M R. E D W A R D C O O K E, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

W . H . C U E L
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

M. R. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. MANSELL having been connected with the Mining Market for the above
period, and constantly visiting the mines of Cornwall and Wales, is at all times
in a position to give reliable advice in the purchase and sale of shares.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).

References exchanged.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.
GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—Shares in this mine should be bought at once. The
mine is now paying its way, and daily improvings.
TAQUARIL (Gold).—This mine promises to eclipse anything yet seen in gold
mines, and will probably soon make more profit than all the others on the Stock
Exchange List: shares are cheap at 21s. each.
FOR SALE—50 Prince of Wales, 13s. 6d.; 50 Chontales, 12s. 6d.; 5 East
Lovell, £27g.; 1 Dolcoath, £12j. 5 Tankerville, £15/£; 5 Fedw, £20.
WANTED—200 East Carn Brea, 5s.; 100 Great South Tolgus; 100 Agar.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

AND MINE AGENT.

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of New Central Snailbeach
shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district;
also of LLANIDLOES WHEAL VAN.
Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Lianidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON, 44, THERADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—Pacific Gold, Sweetland Creek, Great Vor, East Lovell, and Tankerville.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, W.

CITY OFFICES: 36, MARK LANS, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Pyrchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Banks, Insurance, Gas, and other Companies. BUSIN ESS of every description in mining shares at close market prices for cash only.

MR. J. B. HAWKES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES:— 50 Rossa Grande, 7s. 3d. 50 Wh. Mary Ann, £9%. 10 Wheal Buller, £6½. 20 United Mexican, £2%. 15 Wheal Agar, 44s. 20 Wb. Chiverton, 37s. 20 West-Maria, 32s. 5 Wh. Margaret, £6% 10 West Tanker, £2:163 20 South Darren, 31s. 20 West Caradon, 16s 6d 20 East Grenville, £3. 20 Fortuna, £2%.

MESSES, J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.O. Railways, Banks, Foreign Bonds, Mining Shares, &c., bought and soid at closest prices.

Capitalists should consult J. H. and Co. as to the purchase of shares now to be had at extreme low prices. Two mines especially may be bought without the slightest risk at one-half their intrinsic value, and which are certain to advance 100 per cent. from present prices.

FOR SALE:—5 East Lovell, £27%; 20 New Lovell, £2%; 10 Marke Valley, £7%; 20 Van Consols, £27%; 50 Taquaril, 7s. 6d, pm.; 50 Don Pedro, £1½ pm.; 2 Seton, £30½; 5 Tankerville, £13%; 30 West Tankerville, £29%.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

M ESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. Bankers and Reference: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:

50 Aberdaunant, £1 28 6

10 Assheton, £4 58.

20 Enonfloyd, £2 58.

30 Cae Gynon, £1 108.

50 Cook's Kitchen, £1.7

10 Cardigan Bay, £4 10.

30 Chiverton Moor, £4.

36 Chiverton Wal., £2 15

55 Holmbush and Kelly Frav. 78.

30 Cae Gynon, £1 10s, £ Cook\* Kitchen, £17, 10 Cardigan Bay, £4 10, 20 Chiverton Moor, £4, 30 Chiverton Val., £2 15 £2 Chontales, 13s, 9d, 50 Drake Walls, £1 2s 6d, 6 East Basset, £5 15s, 100 East Bottle Hill, 4s, 10 Kast Bool, £1 1s, 36 East Seton, £1 1s.

2 Providence, £35.

50 Plynlimmon, £2 5s.

15 Penryhn, £1 12s.

20 So. Condurrow, £2 6s.

40 South Darren, £1 10s.

10 Sweetland Ck., £3 10s

10 Tansyr-Allt, £2 10s.

20 Tan-yr-Allt, £2 10s.

20 Wt. Chiverton, £33.

50 W. Pant-y-60, 17s. 6d.

40 Wt. Stiperstones, 16s.

10 Wheal Agar, £2 2s 6d.

3 Wheal Seton, £31 10s. 55 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, 7s. 16 Hingston Down, 10s. 10 Lianarmon, £4 5s. 10 Llywernog, £1 12s. 5 Marke Vailey, £7 10s. 160 Nanteos Cons., 12s. 6d 10 No. Crofty, £2 10s. 6d 50 Pen'Allt, £1 8s. 9d.

PARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE
Disalers, 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each
month. Subscription, 5s, a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.
The HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colontal,
gress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colontal,

The HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial, and Foreign; including an estimate of their comparative safety and profit. Bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.

BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other Investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,
This AGENCY NEGOCIATES the PURCHASE and SALE of MINES and
MINING SHARES, either entirely at the risk of their clients, or the Agency
will share the responsibility with their clients on terms to be known on application.
We can introduce a few gentlemen into two most valuable investments, exceedingity safe and highly profitable.
Our Fly-sheet of Mining Facts can be had by enclosing 6d. in postage-stamps.
Our agents are in West Cornwall. Orders to inspect should be forwarded to
this office at once, enclosing 10s. 6d.

C, PENGILLY, Secretary pro tem.

C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 51, THREADNEEDLE STEERT, LONDON, E.C. All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. EUROPEAN WAR-PRESENT CRISIS.—A circular is in course of preparation on this subject. It will be found useful to those who wish to know what securities to buy, to keep, and to sell. Forwarded gratis on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS.

Bankers: City Bank.

R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Eankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S., FOURTH EDITION OF

FOURTH EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURNE, EAST DARREN, SOUTH DARREN, CEFN BRWYNO, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphiet.

This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and brought up to the present date. Price is.

8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.,

SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;

Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by George Dayles, C. E. (late John Davies and Son). Established 1835.

M. B. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business a et prices in every description of security.

Sixth edition of " How to Invert," &c., forwarded for seven stamps.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. H. COCK begs to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that he has REMOVED from 74, Old Broad-street, to 2, CROWN COURT, TREADNEEDLE STREET (Ground Floor),

BUSINESS transacted in every description of stocks and shares, as usual, at lose market prices.

MESSES. LISCOMBE AND CO.,

39A, SOUTH GASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

SHARE BROKERS,

Have the BEY and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of
WALES and NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and
are in a post on to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. Liscome and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular,"
containing special information on all the leading Weish Mines, which can be
had on application.

MR. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER, MINING AND ASSAY OFFICES, SHREWSBURY.

M ESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. AbsaLom Francis, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. AbsaLom Francis, as above.

T H O M A S T H O M A S,
COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA

FOR SALE, TEN NORTH LEVANT SHARES, or any part, at £8.—Address, with banker's reference, "Vendor," care of Frederick May, Advertising Agent, 9, King-street, St. James's, S.W.

OFFERS WANTED FOR: -20 Anglo-Australian, 3 Pacific, 100 North Treekerby, 20 Rossa Grande, 60 Mining Association, 10 Great Western, 10 General Brazilian, 25 Anglo-Argentine, 35 Anglo-Argentine (15 per cent. preference), 5 Australian United, 20 East Seton, 1 Great Vor, 55 Port Phillip, 20 Caldbeck, 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 5 New Lovell, 10 Yudanamutana. Address, EDWARD PEARSE, 43, Grosvenor Park North, Camberwell, London, S.E.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN UNITED, AS A LEAD MINE. During the past week the opinion of some gentlemen of experience has been taken on the above mine, and all concur in the great promise of the adventure, especially the Lead Lode, towards which they are driving at the 55 m; level, and which, when reacced, will doubtless prove a profitable lode.

A large number of shares have during the past week been placed with some influential men both in town and country; and an immediate purchase of the unallotted shares at present nominal price is strongly recommended.

AST TANKERVILLE MINE (LIMITED). A PROSPECTUS of this PROPOSED COMPANY will be FORWARDED on application being made by post, addressed to the offices, Claremont-street, Shrewsbury; or to the undersigned at the Lombard Exchange, Lombard-street, London, E.C.—14th July, 1870.

JOHN R. B. KEANE, Secretary.

ANY GENTLEMEN having £500 or £1000 to INVEST in MINING OPERATIONS can positively have their money placed at from £12 to £15 per cent. in a young mine, with a prospect of much greater dividends. The lowest working of the mine is yleiding £18 per fathom, the working of which only costa £4. Prove this by viewing the mine, or sending a qualified scent to inspect it.

agent to inspect it agent to inspect it.
To view, and for particulars, apply to Mr. Joseph Howard, White Swan-yard, Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or at Consett, Durham.

POR SALE, a LEAD MINE, situated near ABERY With all the necessary BUILDINGS and MACHINER WITH A STATE OF THE WORKING ORDER OF THE WORKING OF



# TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN, 10, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON, CORNWALL WORKS (TANGYE BROTHERS), BIRMINGHAM, THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

IN USE AT

The Black Boy Collieries, Bishop Auckland.

The Westminster Collieries, Wrexham.

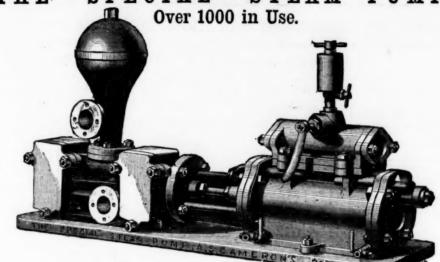
The Monkwearmouth Colliery, Sunderland.

The South Benwell Colliery Newcastle-on-Tyne. Messrs. Bagnall and Sons' Colliery, South Staffordshire.

Acomb Colliery, Hexham.

North Bitchburn Colliery, Durham.

Brancepeth Colliery, Durham, &c., &c. And numerous others.



NOTE,

Requires NO Shafting, Gearing, Riggers, or Belts.

All Double-Acting:

Works at any Speed, and any Pres. sure of Steam.

Will Force to any Height.

Delivers a constant stream.

Can be placed any distance away from a Boiler.

Occupies little space.

Simple, Durable, Economical.

NO FLY-WHEEL, CRANK, GOVERNORS, CONNECTING ROD, GUIDE, OR ECCENTRIC.

Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.

FORTY THOUSAND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT Mr. MCMURRAY'S PAPER MILLS, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.

The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Ban-I gor and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.

The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steampipe from any boiler situated several hundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this



system of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

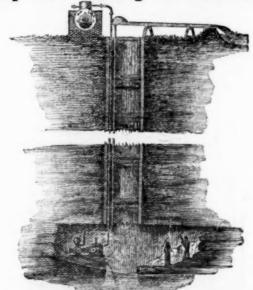
Co

MAI

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES. One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pumprods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the am, suction, and delivery pipes

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors, for ready acce s to all working parts.

PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

				_	_		_		_											_	
Diameter of Steam Cylinderinches	21	3	4	4	6.	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinderinches	11	11	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Strokeinches	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	.50	50	50	50	50 .	50	50	50	50	35	-	-	-	-
Gallons per hour	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	-	-	-	-
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	-	-	-	-

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

TANGYE BROTHERS & HOLMAN: Offices & Warehouse, 10, Laurence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

370.

1g,

rig-

1 to

1 to 200

long

dily

ry

all

ny

It

AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR,

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM BOAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

# ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.— We have
used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you,
for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and
it has given every satisfaction. Some time after
starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws
about 20 lbs, weight, chilied cast-iron, broke off,
and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to
the size fixed for ernshing the emery.

H. B. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first
thought the outlay too much for so simple an
article, but now think it money well spent.

William Hunt.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolaelly.—The

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly, -The stone breaker does its work a mirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in, machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road me-tal, free from dust, Messrs, ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tone of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

— John Landshere.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

Constal Kanada Market Marke

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15
by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of
about 30 men, or 575 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by
the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third
machine for this estate. Sillas Williams.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction.
We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with
th seven hours.
ENWARD AARON,
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Weston, near Runcorn.

AND BOILER FEEDERS.

HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.'S PATENT COMBINED STEAM LIFT PUMPS

AND BOILER FEEDERS.

THESE PUMPS, which nave no fly-wheel, ARE ADAPTED to DEEP LIFTS. They are PERFECT IN THEIR ACTION, and can be RECOMMENDED with the utmost CONFIDENCE.

For prices, &c., apply to-HAYWARD TYLER

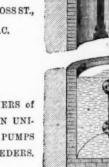
AND CO.,

SOLE MAKERS,

84 AND 85,

UPPER WHITECROSS ST.,

LONDON, E.C.



\*\*\* SOLE MAKERS of the WELL-KNOWN UNI-VERSAL STEAM PUMPS



TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

(AST STEEL PISTON BODS, CKANK PINS, CON NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DUULLE SHEAR STEEL | TILES MARKED | T. T. U. R. T. O. N. SPRING STEEL, | EDEC TOOLS MARKED | WM. GREAVES & SON Locomotive Engire, Railway Carriage and Wagon

Springs and Buffers. SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WARRHOUSE, 25, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C. Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES FOR SLATE.

WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-CHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES. STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.

BUILERS AND GERDER WORK.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery
DE WINTON AND CO.,

UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

PIT BAROMETERS-MINING INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN DAVIS, MANUFACTURER OF MINING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,

DERBY.

MAKER (by appointment) of HEDLEY'S DIALS.
Price List on application.

STERNE'S PATENT PNEUMATIC SPRINGS FOR COAL CAGES.
Price £8 10s. per set of four.

MILNERS' STRONG HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c.

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
Price Lists, Drawings, and Testimonials free by post. LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and 47A, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, LONDON.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly clos in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS. CANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

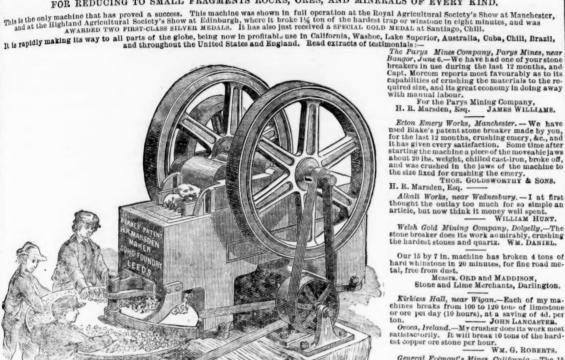
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

In general.

Offices of the Review: -Middlesborough-on-Tees (F.oyal Exchange); London
11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street); Newcastle- on Tyne (50, Grev-atrass).

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (EST ABLISHED 1764.)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Offices, 42. Grey-street. Newcastle-upon-Tyr c; 50, Howard-street, North
Shields; 195, High-street; underland.



For illustrated catalogue, circulars, and testimonials, apply to

## MARSDEN, SOHOF FOUNDRY.

# HENRY VORLEY,

TALLOW, GREASE, AND

Cotton Waste, Lamu Cottons, Steam Cement, Colours, Paints, and General Colliery and Engineers' Stores.

MAKER OF "THE 'REGISTERED' DOUBLE-REFINED MACHINE OIL," For Engines, Lathes, Planing Machines, &c.

AND THE IMPROVED BROWN CORVE OIL FOR COLLIERIES.

#### LANE, SHEFFIELD. BRAMALL



PATENT SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINE. Capable of WEIGHING TWELVE TUBS A MINUTE.

#### Original Connespondence.

#### IS COAL CONTRABAND OF WAR?

SIR,-I have lately been more than once asked the question-Is coal contraband of war? Now, as this is a question in which England is much interested, and which bids fair to assume considerable

prominence, I shall, perhaps, be not trespassing too much on your space if I state as briefly as possible my views on the subject.

There are, according to the older publicists, two kinds of contrabands of war—viz., things of direct use in war, and things of promiseuous or doubtful use (ancipitus usus), i.e. things which are of use both in peace and in war, or rather for both peaceful and war-like purposes. If coal is contraband at all, it comes into the second class. Now, the second class is a very wide one, and includes use both in peace and in war, or rather for both peaceful and warlike purposes. If coal is contraband at all, it comes into the second class. Now, the second class is a very wide one, and includes
not only those things which generally are of promiscuous use, but
also things which become so only from circumstances; and herein
we must include, to avoid a subdivision, those things which are declared to be contraband by either belligerent. Whether a belligerent has the right in strict law to make such a declaration is un
settled, but it has been done here before, and sometimes, though not
always, acquiesced in. Thus, in 1793, the British Government directed their cruisers to stop all vessels bound for France and laden
with corn, flour, or meal. The cargoes, however, were not confiscated, but purchased by the British Government at a fair price, or
else security was exacted from the masters for their sale in a
friendly port.

Whether coal is contraband of war or not has never been the subject of a legal decision. In one case 70 tons formed part of the cargo of a ship, but as the captors did not insist on their condemnation they were restored to their owners, but this was at a time when steam-pow was not applied to ships of war to the extent to which it now is, is manifest that coal most resembles provisions, rosin, and tallowprovisions in its being used for domestic as well as public purposes; rosin and tallow in being a natural product requiring the minimum preparation for immediate use. Now the law is settled as to provisions thus—that they are not generally contraband, but may become so under certain circumstances, and their port of destination is very material in ascertaining whether they are contraband or not. Thus, cheese fit for naval use, ship-biscuits, and wines going to a naval port have all been held contraband; rosin and tallow are treated as con-

have all been held contraband; rosin and tailow are treated as contraband if going to naval ports, but not if going to a mercantile port. In deciding on the character of all these articles much stress has been laid upon the circumstance that they are or are not the product of the country whence they are dispatched, it being deemed a favourable element in the case if they are the product of such country.

It most be noticed that most modern writers on international law on the Continent and in the United States (Kent being a notable exception, however) condemn the doctrine of "occasional contraband" as printed to not the product of the contraband and the contraband are not contraband as a contraband and the contraband are not contraband as a contraband as a contraband are not c the Continent and in the United States (Kent being a notable exception, however) condemn the doctrine of "occasional contraband" as unjust to neutrals. Hefter says that belligerents have exceeded their powers in this matter; Orlabar lays down that "objects of prime necessity" can never be contraband. Hautefeuille maintains that no products of use in peace and war both can in any case be contraband, and that nothing is contraband but arms and munitions of war actually manufactured. Assuming that these advanced doctrines are incorrect (which I must not be taken as asserting), and that things ancipitus usus may be contraband of war, I think that coals are or are not contraband of war according to their port of destination and their starting point. Shortly, I say, that a cargo of coal conveyed in an English ship from Newcastle to Hamburg or to Boulogne is not contraband of war, but that if the destination is Cherbourg it is contraband. A fortioni, coal carried by English ships direct to the fleet, or coaling station of the fleet of either belligerent, is contraband, and both cargo and vessel are liable to confiscation. The English Government have again, in 1870, endeavoured to cut the Gordian knot instead of untying it, as they did in 1859, by saying that those who engage in the coal trade with either beligerent must do so at their own risk. This method of getting out of the difficulty is the more objectionable because if coal is contraband of war its exportation ought to be prohibited, for this is the fairest way in which a neutral can deal with all questions of contraband of war. New-square, Lincoln's Inn, July 26.

THE OUTERN AND PRINCE OF WALES MINES

#### THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES MINES.

Sin,—You have been good enough on two occasions to insert a letter from me on the discovery of silver in the Queen Mine, immediately contiguous to the boundary of the Prince of Wales, and I am pleased to see, in the Journal of last week that the executive of the latter are at last alive to the importance of this discovery. I am informed that overtures were made by the directors of the Queen to continue their adit level through the Prince of Wales sets into some ground belonging to the former company, and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that the offer referred to did not induce the committee to go to work sooner. Perhaps it may be said now by waiting greater results are likely to follow, as a lode of silver, valued at from 5001, to 10001, per fathom, is already laid open within 4 feet of the sett. Let us hope, and I see no reason to doubt it, that a similar deposit may be found in the Prince.

Great St. Heiens, July 23.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

#### THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

[Liscombe and Co.'s "Supplement to the Liverpool Mining Circular," July, 1870.]

In our undergraduate days—"Consule Planco"—days, alas, long gone by never to return—we remember hearing a story told about a celebrated "don," a professor and tutor of his college, well known in the University. A sun dial, that had been a great ornament in the center of the great quadrangle or court of the college of which the learned professor was tutor, had failen into decay. It was deemed advisable that it should be reatored and beautified. It was also thought befitting that a suitable inscription should be carved upon the stone work, and the professor was pitched upon as the likeliest person to find a motto. He promised to do so, but at the time when it was required happened to be so much engressed upon some particularly abstrue study or other that the stone mason had to call several times at the professor's rooms before his clerk, a kind of superior "gyp," diared to interrupt his studies. At last the mason, having nothing else to detain him at the place, became so impatient that the "gyp" summoned courage to intrude upon his master. "Man here, Sir, come for the motto." The professor looked up with vacant eyes, not having heard a word. The clerk proceeds—"Motto for the sun dial, sir; says you promised to give it me to write out for him, that he may get it carved." "Oh," cried the professor, still engrossed, "Oh, so about your business." "Yes, sir," said the "gyp," glad to escape from the room; and the motto, thus accidentally extracted from the learned but pre-occupied "don," was carved upon the dial.

A capital motto it is, too. When all Europe is waiting with feelings of the most intense interest and excitement for nows from the seat of war—when all kinds of alarming rumours, many of them set about by interested men, from interested motives, are flying about—is not this advice good to us as a nation, to us as traders, to us as capitalists: "Rem age," go about and mind your business? "Do not get yourselves involved on one side or the other; do not, in your newspaper articles, make use of strong expressions In our undergraduate days-" Consule Planco -days, alas, long gone by ne

paper articles, make use of strong expressions against, or show par elther party: maintain the honour and dignity of your country, fine showing due (nay, perhaps a little more than due) con-iderati (tability of others, and endeavouring to hurt their susceptibility

Ittle as possible."

What, then, you will ask, are we to do? Are we to allow our trade to go to the dogs, ourse we standing passively by? Are we to see ports closed, orders countermanded, funds fluctuating, cotton lowering in price so much in one single day that if the stock in Liverpool had to be realised at once the loss there alone would be 400,0001.? We would answer to one and to all: "Rem age;" look out for some safe and profitable investment for your sparc capital. If you do not see your own way clear, consult those who are older and have had more experience than yourselves. In the course of a 30 years' experience it has constantly been our good fortune to help our friends, by advice and otherwise, to profitable investments, and we never were in a better position for doing so than at the present moment. We have long made metalliferous mining our constant study, and at no former period or crisis of trade did we ever know mining stock show to such advantage in comparison with other investments as at present, for, whereas the English funds are down? or 3 per cent., foreign stocks of course there has been no such depreciation, prices having only fluctuated to a small Our English mines especially seem to us likely to revented.

there has been no such depreciation, prices having only nucleated to a small extent.

Our English mines especially seem to us likely to prove a permanent and safe investment, as it is certain that our mineral resources have hitherto been very inadequately developed, and it is scarcely likely that our own country will be molested, whatever may be the combinations and eventualities of this war. To our capitalists, then, who have money to invest, we would say "fortier occupa portum;" quickly selze upon the opportunity, and if we can be of any service in guiding their operations (we do happen to know of some lead mines of great promise, that we feel convinced will eventually and, if properly developed very shortly, pay enormous interest), we shall be happy to give our best advice and assistance.

and assistance.

That the war will be terrible and sanguinary no one seems to doubt; that it will not last so long as the slege of Troy, or be so soon over as the war which will not last so long as the slege of Troy, or be so soon over as the war which Europe, even if the other great powers shall keep aloof, must be startling and important. Let us all, then, be prepared to do our duty, and, while looking keenly after our own interests, let us be careful always to extend kindly thoughts and sympathies towards the sufferings and misfortunes of others.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus. Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday, for the following purposes:—1. To consider, and if deemed advisable, to pass the following extraordinary resolution—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Lucy Phillips Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited) is unable to pay its debts, and that it is advisable that the said company be wound-up voluntarily, under the Companies Act, 1862.—2. In the event of the above resolution being carried, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators."

Mr. Hebbert E. Ormerod in the chair.

Mr. HERBERT E, ORMEROD in the chair.

Mr. Herbert E. Ormerod in the chair.

Upon the notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr, Barnes (a director) directed attention to the fact that the Mining Journal reporter was present. He should propose that the reporter be requested to retire, upon the ground that his former reports had been manipulated.—Mr. Farber, lun., seconded the proposition.

Mr. Tildesley (another director) moved as an amendment that he be allowed to remain. He could not conceive anything more disgraceful than one director to start up and, without the slightest authority, throw out imputations that the board had manipulated the reports of the previous meetings, and put that forward as a precest for the exclusion of the reporter. It was casting a slur upon the board, to which he, for one, would not submit. If the proposition were carried, he would retire from the whole concern with the utmost disgust. He, therefore, begged to move that the reporter remain.

Mr. Grilling did not think that the proposition had been submitted without some reason for it. He was bound to say that when he had occasion to make a speech it was not reported. Therefore, he would strongly support the proposition that the reporter be requested to retire.

Mr. Hannak thought the case should be put in this way—that if the reporter would undertake to give a verbatim report of the proceedings he should be allowed to remain. If the reporter would give that pledge, he would vote in favour of the board.

A Management and the start of the reporter would give that pledge, he would vote in favour of the board.

would undertake to give a rewould give that preuge, to
allowed to remain. If the reporter would give that preuge, to
favour of the board.
A SHAREHOLDER said if Mr. Barnes had any charge to make he should state
the names of those against whom he brought the charge. (Hear, hear).
Mr. BARNES said from the lengthened character of the proceedings the report
was necessarily curtailed, and the curtailment and manipulation must be done
was necessarily curtailed, and the curtailment and manipulation with the con-

by some one.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as upon previous occasions, when a question of this kind was mooted, the judgment of the majority would be in favour of that which was straightforward, honest, and The CHAIRMAN said that, as upon previous occasions, when a question of this kind was mooted, the judgment of the majority would be in favour of that which was straightforward, honest, and open. The charge now made was monstrous in the extreme—it was suggested or implied that the Mining Journal, which enjoyed an established reputation, had allowed a report of a meeting to be manipulated, and the only ground for this statement appeared to be that the speeches of certain gentlemen had been cruelly curtailed—the reporter, in his judgement, having, no doubt, a wholesome fear of of the law of libel, and probably a greater respect for the libellers than they entertained for themselves, wisely omitting gross personalties. He (the Chairman) could readity understand why certain gentlemen did not wish the presence of a reporter.

Upon the question being put, a show of hands was in favour of the reporter retirins. So determined, however, was a section of the meeting that the reporter should not be excluded, that a poil was demanded, the Chairman deciding that it should be taken on Saturday and Monday, and that the meeting should be adjournment. The adjournment of the meeting would be to proceed with the basiness for which the meeting had been convened, as it did not follow that because a poil had been demanded upon a particular question the business of the meeting should not be proceeded with. He then submitted the resolution, which was daily proposed and seconded. Amid indescribable confusion, the Chairman proceeded to put the question.

Mr. Acriston protested against the Chairman saying another word while the reporter remained in the room.

Mr. Acriston protested against the Chairman saying another word while the reporter remained in the room.

Mr. Acriston and the reporter is present. It's not legal, Sir."

The CHAIRMAN again proceeded to put the question—that the company be wound-up, as proposed by Mr. Eldonough and seconded by Mr. Webb.

The Chairman wast violent protestations.

The Question was put, and carried nem.

#### YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday, Mr. H. Hills in the chair.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. H. Hills in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the substance of the reports of the manager and captain is that the mine is in a good state, with ore holding downwards in the workings, and at some points yielding sulphurets, an indication of considerable importance. The mine, not withstanding the quantity of ore in sight, will require an outlay of 2000l. or 3000l. in dead work, in order or in sight, will require an outlay of 2000l. or 3000l. in dead work, in order ordinary circumstances this might be made out of income, without recourse to additional capital, but at the present unprecedentedly low price of copper it will be difficult, if not impossible, to do this; and if the outlay is absolutely indispensable, fresh capital must be raised for the purpose. The directors have remitted to the colony 3000l. of the money forwarded by the colonial manager under the circumstances mentioned in the last half-yearly statement. The directors propose, according to information given at the last half-yearly general meeting, to fix their fees at the rate of 400l. per annum, from February, 1860, illieu of the fees specified by the Articles of Association. They have, however, no funds in hand at presentout of which such fees can be paid. The great drop in the price of copper since this mine was started has proved to be not a mere fluctuation, but a decided lowering of price, from which there is apparently no prospect of immediate recovery. This has prevented the realisation of funds to enable the company to pay dividends, or even properly to develop the mine, and has led to continuous overdraft on their bankers in the colony. These circumstances naturally induce a roview of the whole undertaking. It is assumed that such policy of the board as to the Yudanamutana proper—vis., to continue the asspension of operations there un

cassion at the adjourned special general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the company was at the present time really in much the same position that it was at the date to which the accounts were made up. The price of copper, if anything, was rather worse than at the time of the last advices, and that was the main difficulty against which the company had to conftend. The accounts difficulty against which the company had to conftend. The accounts might have been presented a month earlier, but the arrival of another mail had been awaited, in the hope that advices would be received with regard to the construction of the railway, because if that railway were constructed it would have an effect upon their decision as to raising new capital. If the railway is made, there is no doubt whatever that the new capital ought to beraised to clear off the liabilities and make the beat of the mine, which there could be no doubt was a good one. It appeared to be following the course of the Burra Burra, and there was a promise of a vast quantity of copper in the mine. If it were worked economically, and a railway was constructed, he believed that profits would be made. At present they were not working at a profit, but a loss had been made of 6871, in the colony during the past year, and the expenditure in London had been 8771. Against that there was an amount written off for directors' fees 19501, which brought the absolute balance for the year to 4321, to the good. The question to be considered was whether, in order to work the mine economically, it was not best to expend 40001, or 50001, and to take the chance of an advance in the price of copper, which he believed must happen in time, or whether they had better remain in statu quo, proceeding from hand to mouth. He then drew attention to the low price they were realising for their

copper ore as compared with the price in this country. They had one customer, the English and Australian Copper Company, we their 95 per cent. copper; it was certain they were not getting compared with Chili copper in this country—they were only get whereas in Swansea 13s. 3d. was being obtained for Cape c-upper. this state of things should be continued, he would strong this state of things should be continued, be would strong this company should creek a refining-furnace either at Port Augus Blimman Mine. They certainly were not realising a proper price per, and he saw no chance of their doing so as long as they were usomer—the English and Australian Copper Company. The first the meeting was to proceed with the report of the directors and be the adoption of which he would now propose. —Mr. Humby second

position.

Mr. Salmon drew attention to the progressive decline which had to in the price of copper since 1862, when it was 971, 188, 4d, per ton, the price for 95 per cent. copper being only 581, 198, 7d. A difference of silke 301, per ton, or no less than a difference to them of prite of lyear, which was equal to a dividend of 11 per cent.—that is, if they we the same quantity of ore. He thought there was every probability railway would be completed to within a few miles of both the company and he looked forward to this company being a success only when that was opened.

and he looked forward to this company being a success only when that hall was opened.

Mr. HALL, the accountant, in reply to a question, stated that the total hall titles amounted to 11,5314, against which there were availed sasets of signal and the same state of the same same state of the same stat

#### SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY,

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the Lon Tavern, on July 22,—Mr. CHARLES WHETHAM in the chair. The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and they The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and was taken as read. It stated that during the half-year reported on, the pastoral interests of the Australian colonies have, on undergone improvement. In most of the localities where properted the company has made advances are situate, a favourable season has Sheep farmers have been paying more attention to the necessary proving the character of their flocks and the condition of their wool; the latter article, a firmer market, with somewhat better prices, see been established. The directors have pleasure in adverting to thee those favourable influences, but would wish it to be understood that in which they have as yet operated is very limited, and that much pression brought about by the terrible droughts to which they called the pression brought about by the terrible droughts to which they called cular attention of the proprietors in their last report has yet to be This being the case, it has been thought prudent again to refrainf coint profit and loss account any interest or commission from los securities as have been depreciated by the effects of past unfavoural and which, although in course of recovery, have not yet advanced in that direction. As a consequence of this exercise of cantion, som small amount of profit is shown by the annexed accounts as the rehalf-year's operations. This amount, 3416, 15s, 2d., the director carry forward to the credit of the next half-year's account. They come in still refraining from paying a dividend on the ordinary stock, a the reserve fund, which now amounts to 15,0001, untouched, they are course which will prove ultimately most advantageons to the lines proprietary.

The CHARRMAN said that the directors had intended.

CHAIRMAN said that the directors had intended to proprietors together in May last, but had been prevent proprietors together in May last, but had been prevented by tract of copartnery of the company from doing so. They we day propose resolutions to enable them to hold future meet April and October. The large amount of pastoral property the company had naturally attracted the serious attention proprietors. He wished to explain that the great bulk of that propose the company had naturally attracted the serious attention proprietors. He wished to explain that the great bulk of that propose the companion of the properties, the owners of which were not able to carry one upon them. This course he believed to be a sound one, enabling the when better times came round to reap benefit which would under a course naturally fail to the owners of the properties, whilst the companiave had all the risk of supporting them during the had exacons, the the proprietors would see the wisdom of the action taken by the direct heartily approve of it. It was painful to have to meet them with not the proprietors would see the wisdom of the action taken to peartily approve of it. It was painful to have to meet the out in this matter, too, he expected to hear that they the percentage productly.

the proprietors would see the vision to the action of the direct heartify approve of it. It was painful to have to meet them with no direct but in this matter, too, he expected to hear that they thought the direct were acting prudently.

Mr. Whight thought that their manager had been at fault in his recent angement, and that the directors were mistaken when they issued the pedence stock,—Mr. Hoffood hoped the directors had told them the work were keeping nothing back.—Mr. DANK hoped the directors had given structions to the manager not to harry into investments, it would be better have capital fide for a time than attempt to force it into productiones, as or isk making losses.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to these and similar questions, said that the green manager had by his care and ability paid them dividends of in per con. In tarly for about twenty-slight years, and be thought this a nufficient assurder. Mr. Wright's complaints. It was not fair to adduce the consequences of exceptionally bad season as proof of a failing-off in the magnetic which had been so prudently conducted for such a length of time. He, at Chims had always told the proprietors the whole truth about their affairs, add in not intend to take any other course. What the directors knew the population in the directors had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, is supported, he worst had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, is supported, he worst had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, is supported, he worst had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, in support his, he read extracts from the letters of the general manager and be maden as the ween France and Prussia had reduced the price of wool, and sin the worst had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, in support his, he read extracts from the letters of the general manager and be maden between France and Prussia had reduced the price of wool, and so in the support was unanimously adopted, and the fees to the anditors were were the support was

#### GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held sthe offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, to receive a report from the defectors relative to the negociation between this company and the lessors, and to consider and determine on the propriety of abanda ing the mine, and winding-up the company—or otherwise authorisis the directors to increase the capital of the company, by a sum mexceeding 10,000%, in accordance with the Articles of Association and to pass all necessary resolutions to converge the decisions. and to pass all necessary resolutions to carry out the decision of a said meeting, Mr. W. C. BULLER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the red directors was read, as follows:

Your directors have to report that after lengthened negociation lessors, both in writing and personally, the only concession they can the reduction of the royalty for five years from the present rate of 1.18th, or a new lease for 21 years on the existing conditions. With the first offer, your directors would remark that the present lease 7½ years to run, and the lessors decline to promise a renewal on any fat the end of that period, so that if a rich mine were opened in the the shareholders would have a comparatively short tenure of it, and we seem a significant of the shareholders to consider what course to pursue. Since the goed ing in April there have been sold 90 tons of lead ore, for 11901, and fix Rowe's report, to be laid before you to-day, it would appear that the of the mine are good, and that with a further outlay of capital is bably become profitable. Should the meeting decide to carry on the midrectors would recommend that a sum not exceeding 5000, to profits, the preserve the count alike for further dividends out of profits, the preserve of the company being wound up, the preference shares to be entitled to 15 per cent. per annum out of profits. And, forth a vent of the company being wound up, the preference shares to be either excessive claim on any balance of assets up to the amount paid the

The report of the agent was read, as follows ploring operations have been confined to the driving of the 10 and 8 with the former is not yet up to the ore ground, but the lode is a ft. wide, yield from 8 to 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. In a short distance farther driving peet it will be into a steadily producting and paying lode, which, lodder the levels above, is likely to hold to a considerable extent northwards in and entirely whole ground. The 96 has continued steadily productive, and have now driven through 12 fms. long of ore ground. We will be seen to to find the first the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, and set it to not lead per fathom; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, and set of the 10 to the fathom; we have not began to stope any of this ground yet. The 90 tons of lead produced and sold since the last general meeting ome chiefly from the roofs of the 48 and 73 north and the roof to the 6 will be north shaft, and the opening out of the mine below the 10, both north south from it; this done, and I believe sufficient is already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 and 10 already seen and production of the 10 already seen already seen and production of the 10 already seen already seen

cult position. They felt, with Capt, Rowe, that the mine was and able one, but that it would take some time to lay it open, when the present lease had only 7½ years unexpired. Mr. Murchiso, the behalf of the board, had done his best with the Commissioners would be and Economic transfer that the commissioners of the property of the commissioners. Woods and Forests, in urging them to grant a new lease for it one years upon a reduced royalty, but the result was the company was pluthis position—either they must accept a new lease, with a 1-12th royalty, could go on with a royalty of 1-18th, without any promise of a recewish lease at the end of 7½ years. They all felt they must not abandon the because it was now more promising than ever, while all the shareholders

Man w

JULY

TAMA

A genera Mr. MA

From congratu

THI has been cross, to ing the

I Man were exceedingly anxious that the operations should be continued. ilrectors, however, thought they could not do otherwise than accept the jo work the mine for the remainder of the existing lease at a royalty of and they proposed to raise an additional capital of 75001. in preference

rectors, now, work the mine for the remainder or the teach and they proposed to raise an additional capital of 7500t. In preference and they proposed to raise an additional capital of 7500t. In preference hearing an interest of 15 per cent.

10 per cent. In the prospects of the mine were of that satisfactory and encouraging that the prospects of the mine were of that satisfactory and encouraging the prospects of the mine were of that they would not be justified in granting the company better terms. Howe was certainly of opinion that the Chairman was only acting with to the shareholders in advising them to accept the terms offered by the to the shareholders in advising them to accept the terms offered by the to the shareholders in advising them to accept the terms offered by the to the shareholders in advising the sake and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty therefore, not, of course, refuse to renew the lease of the lease, the course of the lease of the lease of the lease of the lease, the course of the lease of t

months

Musculson read a letter from Mr. Dumbell (Chairman of the Great
Musculson read a letter from Mr. Dumbell (Chairman of the Great
North Laxey, that the shareholders in
come forward and subscribe the capital necessary to continue the devetome forward and subscribe the capital necessary to continue the deveation of the mine.

—Mr. Martin said the only point the shareholders had
not the mine.

—Mr. Martin said the only point the shareholders had
sider was the liliberality with which they had been treated by the Woods
sider was the liliberality with which they had been treated by the Woods

OWE was satisfied that within three years hence Great North Laxes also that would satisfy everybody connected with it. The shafe is good to the 110, and the mine put in really efficient working con-ut 12 months.

mine that would and the mine put in really efficient working conde good to the 110, and the mine put in really efficient working cout 12 months.

I further discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting
on that the working of the mine should be continued. It was rethis meeting is of opinion that the lessors have not offered terms sethis meeting is of opinion that the lessors have not offered terms sethe thereto unsuccessful perseverance of the shareholders would calten wor it has a texpenditure and the present prospects of the mine,
it the offer to reduce the royalty to 1-18th for five years be accepted
to the the capital be increased to the extent of 750-ft, by the
shares of 14, each, with a progressive interest of 15 per cent.; and
15 per cont, has been paid upon the ordinary shares, all surplus proched rateably. divided rateably.

of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Ageneral meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the ompany, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,
Mr. JAMES WESTON in the chair.
Mr. MATTHEW GREENE (the secretary) read the notice convening

mpany, Pinner's Hall, Otto Broades, on Indeed and Mr. James Weston's in the chair.

Mr. MATTHEW GRENE (the secretary) read the notice convening e meeting, and Capt. Goldsworthy's report, as follows:—

Mr. MATTHEW GRENE (the secretary) read the notice convening e meeting, and Capt. Goldsworthy's report, as follows:—

Mr. Matthew Grene and the secretary read the notice convening the work completed, together with present and future species. The 37 cross-cut has been extended east of Weston's engine-shaft species. The 37 cross-cut has been extended so the same being 1:01½ ft. wide; driving on its course, which is now suspended, has been extended south of the water of the second of capel, quarts, primal, horn-spar, and mundic, with occasion species of reapel, quarts, primal, horn-spar, and mundic, with occasion species of the read ore. This level is also extended north about 6 fms., the evarying in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, and mundic, lons to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working ions to warrant operations and such as a supposed of horn and fluor-spar, prima and extended since last meeting 12 fms.; in wide, in wide, and the second in its general character, being from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, sailure read in the 27 above, there is every reason to look forward to good und worked in the 27 above, there is every reason to look forward to good and from the long run of and worked in the 27 above, there is every reason to look forward to good as fath

counts, showing a debit balance of 552l. 16s. 1d., having been d correct, resolutions, passing accounts and authorising their er with proceedings, making a call of 3s, per share, and ap-for the forfeiture of shares, were unanimously agreed to, was passed to Mr. Matthew Greene, Capt. Goldsworthy, and

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The Mining Market has been very all, and, with the exception of Tankerville and East Lovell shares, it has see difficult to deal at all. The former mine continues as rich as ever. A widead of Sa. per share (3000), was declared on Tuesday last, out of the profits the sorking during the short period this company was formed. On Wedness and the share of lead were sampled, being the produce of 1 days only. This lows what a rich mine the Tankerville is. The sampling for the current onth will not, I think, be less than 175 tons, leaving a large profit. The retrues will soon be materially increased. Whatever course the present continued the state of the sample of the content war may take, it will not unfavorably affect the price of lead. The exsises incidental to war may result in the non-payment of dividends on foreign ans, but it is not likely to diminish the profits on good lead mines, and Tanstrille, being one of the very best, may be considered a safe investment, and for share that were so largely dealt in on the Stock Exchange, has, no doubt, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, rejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, reducing the same of the two companies, while the Tankerville Company have soid and many and the same

-WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE: The low these shares offers a spiendid opportunity to capitalists to invest at the moment. The immense amount of reserves of copper laid open, and saing monthly returns giving good profits, renders it a certainty. We not the present quotation is the result of over speculation for the rise appears to be the case; it is, therefore, the capitalist's opportunity, results to be bought by those having spare money, as it is absoluted a risk, with a safe rise of 100 per cent. The first dividend is expected two months.

om Mr. JAMES CROFTS:-But a very short time ago the writer calative markets panie prices were the order of the day. The leading tin mines are the heaviest aufferers, in some reductions of 25 to 30 (and in one 50) per cent, having taken place. COOK'S KITCHEN, from 21t., have failen to 14t.; KAST. LOYELS, from 37t. to 26t.; GREAT VOR, from 12t. to 6t.; PROVIDENCE, from 39t. to 53t.; TINGMOPT, from 36t. to 28t. Many shares have been forced far bedien to 15th and the special discrimination in special disposal properties. Of course, careful discrimination is necessary, and great care should be taken not to touch those shares whose dividends almost wholly depend upon the price of tin. There are many of our mines which when this soily at a moderate price can still return dandsome dividends to the adventurers, and such mines as these will be the first to feel the effects of any reaction. Lead mines should be purchased into, Germap produces a large quantity of this metal, and now that that consequently in a state of war the supplies from that quarter will case, and, consequently demonstrated the price here. WEST CHIVERTON presents a most favourable opportunity for investment. In sympathy with other stocks, the days have have failen, and are quoted 52t, to 53t.; but the reduction may be looked upon as only temporary. A dividend is due next month. Other good lead mines freedomended, VAN. The present ravourable state of the market for huyers cannot be urged too strongly upon the public, and cautious investors cannot fall to reap a golden harvest hereafter.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.—An excellent map of the theatre of war has been published by Mr. JAMES WYLD, the well-known map seller, of Charlog-conservation, which is well worthy the attention of all who are destrous of comprehending the progress of the war. Tho map is well executed, and coloured so as readily to show the several frontiers, so that all the information likely to be required can be at once obtained.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESP

PEN-CRAIG-DU AND CAE-NANT.-The Bwlch Consols new,lode

PEN-CRAIG-DU AND CAE-NANT.—The Bwlch Consols new, lode, east of their boundary, in the Cae-Nant grant, has improved to 3 in. wide, solid, and will yield upwards of 1 ton of lead ore per fathoms. It can be sold as round ore, and requires no dressing, and on its working will yield a clear profit of 10t, per fathom; therefore, 320 ins. of this ground will pay the purchase money, the price asked for the grants being 3200t. On extending the level castward on this discovery more than 80 fms. of backs will be gained, all in whole ground.

OLD RUSSELL-MINE is still improving, and likely to become a great and good mine; they have nearly 100 tons of ore for sale, and no mine has better facilities, as the navigable part of the River Tamar flows through it, for taking away the copper ore and bringing the materials, with plenty of waterpower for working to a great depth.

TERRAS (Tin).—I have carefully watched the various reports of this mine, and had hoped before now to have seen some of their promises carried out in the sale of the. The first report I saw stated that 10 tons of tin would be ready for sale at the end of May, and they have been promising lesser quantities from that time up to the present; indeed, one report said that all the machinery was at work, and progressing very satisfactorily, and that their th dressing was everything that could be wished, and turning out well. Another report was as soon as our 200 stamps heads were put to work we should be able to sel 30 tons of tin per month. Now, I should like to ask if their engine is of sufficient power to drive 200 heads of stamps, besides doing the pumping work, and how many tons will be required to be stamps do spoke to the regine is of sufficient power to drive 200 heads of stamps, besides doing the pumping work, and how many tons will be required to be stamps do spoke to the regine is of sufficient power to drive 200 heads of stamps, besides doing the pumping work, and how many tons will be required to be stamps do spoke to verify the accuracy of the variou

SOUTH REDMOOL.—The first general meeting of shareholders in this company was ned on Tuesday (Mr. W. S. Satton in the chair). The property is believed to be of a valuable description, and from the advancing price of lead, and the fact of this being a limited liability company, it is considered not improbable that a good future is before the proprietors. The directors elected are gentlemen well known for their position and ability.

At WEST ESGAIR LLE the ground in No. 1 cross-cut is daily improving, with branches of lead running through the end, and dropping towards the lode. There is no doubt of our cutting the lode rich here as soon as we intersect it, which must now be very shortly. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily. In the 10, below the adit, the cross-cut has not yet reached the south lode, but is expected to do so soon. This lode in the adit level above is showing extraordinary indications, containing rich branches of lead ore.

STRAY PARK.—At a special meeting of the adventurers it was resolved to abaudon the mine, and cease operations forthwith. Upwards of 90,000L, have been expended in debts and paying this concern during the last 13 years. It was resolved to offer the mine to the lord in the usual manner, and in the event of his not accepting the same the mine and materials will be sold by auction, in one lot, as a going concern.

FOREIGN MINES.

TAQUARIL (Gold).—T. S. Treloar, June 28: The lode was intersected on June 23, and on the 25th old workings on a rich shoot of gold were met with west of old shaft. A large quantity of water and choke-damp issued from the latter, and no entrance could be effected until yesterday. The excavations are nearly full of mud, rotten timber, pumps, and other debris, and the air is now good. The lode standing at the sides dips in a south-cast direction, is composed principally of from mics schist, and as broken in the mine, judging by samples taken at various points, will yield splendld work for the stamps, a circumstance which speaks volumes for the richness of the shoot of gold in the bottom. The crushed matter is being removed with all the means in our power, and by the next steamer, if not carlier, I hope to be able to advise the discovery of the aforementioned shoot.

CULABA.—Henry F. Meadows, Lync 20, A. M. Lync 20, A. M.

CUIABA.—Henry F. Meadows, June 23: I obtained legal possession

which apeaks volumes for the richness of the shoot of gold in the bottom. The crashed matter is being removed with all the means in our power, and by the crashed matter is being removed with all the means in our power, and by the crashed matter is being removed with all the means in our power, and by the mentioned shoot.

CULABA.—Henry F. Meadows, June 23: I obtained legal possession of these several properties on the 18th inst., and commenced on that day to organize the force for carrying out vigorously the operations of the company. Judging from the upper skins of the stamps, the ore stom supplied from the anxiety is to reach the rich lode in depth below all the previous workings, for which purpose we are employing the largest proportion of the force in diving Vivian's level, 40 tras. of which have aircady been accomplished, leaving so final in the pressit state of the workings, entertain; these will offer their services again when there is sufficient stoping space in Vivian's mine. I desire to express my warmest congratulations to the board of directors and the shareholders upon their being in possession of such valuable properties.

CAPULA (Silver).—June 28: I was very much surprised to see the contract of the contract of

and is how worth 2% cons per fathom. Cox sense, there is a set on with all possible speed. Jurado's winzo is holed to the 45; the hole here yields 3 tons per fathom.

ALAMILLOS,—July 20: The 5th level, east from San Rafael shaft, is being driven through a splendid lode, yielding 2½ tons per fathom. In the thi level, west of the above shaft, the lode has still a very good appearance, and yields 3½ ton per fathom. The 4th level, west of San Martin shaft, is opening fair tribute ground: the lode producing 1 ton per fathom. There is no change to mention in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft. In the 5th level, east of this shaft, the lode yields ½ ton per fathom, but the ground is hard for driving. We are making good progress in the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground being easy, and the lode yields 1½ ton per fathom. In the 6th level, west of the same, the ground has become much harder; the lode is large and strong, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, has fallen off a little in value, and now produces 1 ton per fathom. In the 4th level, west of ditto, the lode is small and poor. In the 2d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode has an improved appearance, and yields 1 ton per fathom. The 2d level, east of this shaft, is poor, and in the 3d level, east of San Victor cross-cut, the lode is getting more settled, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, west of ditto, is poor at present. The 2d level, east of San Carlos shaft, the lode is getting more estied, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, west of ditto, is poor at present. The 2d level, east of San Carlos shaft, the lode is getting more estied, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 2d level, east of Addis's shaft, is very compact, and has a very kindly appearance, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The same description applies to the lode in the 2d level, west of Grossy's cross-cut, is still in a divery wind appearance.

bard bar of ground, and the lode is poor. The lode in the 24 level, each of Swaffeld's shaft, yields 35 ton per fathom; little progress is made here; the men are unable to work, owing to the foulness of the air. This remarks the men are unable to work, owing to the foulness of the air. This remarks the men are unable to work, owing to the foulness of the air. This remarks the men are unable to work, owing to the foulness of the air. This remarks the men are the following the progress of the air, or and a locosa: Good progress is being made in the 120 cross-cut, north of O'Shea's shaft. The 110 fm. level, each of O'Shea's shaft, is communicated to El Clavel, and the water all forked. In the 100, west of the to go the tended of the communicated to El Clavel, and the water all forked. In the 100, west of the communicated to El Clavel, and the water all forked. In the 100, west of ditto, the ground continues the same as last reported on. In the 100, west of ditto, the ground is revy hard, and the lode small. There is no change in the good of the condition of the continues and the same as last reported on. In the 100, west of ditto, the ground is revy made, and the lode small. There is no change in the good of the condition of the c

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET,-In anticipation of further

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—In anticipation of further omplications on the Continent, and, in some measure, in sympathy with the condon stock and share markets, a further decline has taken place in prices of lost Cornish mine shares during the week.

TREVARRACK.—The works here progress admirably; the engineouse is making capital progress, and the North Shepherd's engine, which has een bought by the Trevarrack Company, will soon be in its place. Trevarrack ilkely to become one of the most celebrated mines in the district.

At EMILY HERRIETTA account, the two months' cost to the end of May was 1429, including bills, see, and the press soil 2371, showing a loss.

At EMILY RESERVET A RECOUNT, the two months cost to the end of May, was 1242, including bills, &c., and the ores sold 2376, showing a loss of 10001, and a debit balance of 607k. A call of 15s, per share was made. WEST DAMSEL.—At a meeting, the accounts showed a loss on the four months' working of 3981., and a balance against the adventurers of 8514. A special meeting will be held for the purpose of obtaining the views of the large shareholders as to the future working of the mine. — West Briton.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs, J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester).—Soda: Cream caustic maintains an average demand, at 121. 10s. for 60 per cent., and white at 13t. 5s. to 13t. 10s. Crystals casier, at 4t. 2s. 6d. to 4t. 5s. Bicarbonate at 9t. 10s., and 13t. for refined. Salt cake, 3t. Soda ash a shade firmer, at 1 11-16d. to 13td. per degree. Sulphate of soda, 3t. Nitrate of soda is somewhat unsettled, and sells at 14t. 5s. to 14t. 15s.—Potash: In muriates the trade has been brought almost to a standstill for the present; 80 per cent. remains nominally at 8t. 15s. to 9t., f. 5b., with considerable uncertainty as to deliveries. Saltpetre has experienced the usual violent action resulting from the outbreak of war, and will remain for some time in an unsettled state; during the week it advanced to 30t. for crude, receding again to 28t. 10s.—Alum: There has been a good trade. Loose lump at 6t. 5s. and 7t. in export barrier; ground at 7t.—Ammonia: Brown sulphate meets with a fair market, at 13t. to 13t. 10s. White and grey have fallen somewhat, owing to the closing of several of the continental outlets.—Copperas: Dry unchanged, at 52s. Green and rusty dull, at 50s. to 53s. Arsenic at 6t. 15s. to 7t. for flue powdered.—Acid: Oxalic still quict, at 73td. Tartaric in steady demand, at 1s. 3td. to 1s. 4t Sulphuric at 3t. 15s. per ton.—Magnesia: Espous saits, 4t. 10s. to 4t. 15s. for refued—Olls: Ollve at 48t. to 54t.; Pure white Norwegian cod liver oil at 9t. 10s. per., barrel.—Pitch is rather languid at 17s.—Benzole unchanged at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9t. for 50 per cent.—Guano: Best Peruvian 13t. 17s. 6d. to 14t.—Disinfectants: Patent at 5t. per ton for domestic and sewage purpose; carbolle, 10t.—Pyrites is quict at 6d. to 7t. 4d. per unit. Calcined Spanish at 43s. 6d. to 2s. 9t. imperal phosphates at 56s. to 60s. 6r 65 per cent.—Magnanesa at 80s. to 70 per cent.—Fron ore unattered. Hematics at 13s. politic 6s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. in Staffordshire, and 2s. 9d. free on rails. CHEMICALS AND MINERALS .- (Messrs, J. Berger Spence and Co.,

cent.—Iron ore unaltered. Hematic at 13s; coiltic 6s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. in Staffordshire, and 2s. 9d. free on rails.

A NATURAL GASOMETER.—During the excitement about petroleum in the United States, a well was bored in Ontario county, about twenty miles from Rochester, State of New York, to explore for the valuable "ile." At a depth of 500 ft. a cavity was pierced, from which a rush of gas took place, and has ever since continued. The boring is lined by a tube 5 in. in diameter, and up this the gas rises at the rate of from 15,000 to 18,000 ft. every hour. When lighted it produces, in a still atmosphere, a flame 30 ft. long from the mouth of the tube; and the observations made on the stream of gas lead to the conclusion that it has not varied in quantity since it was first tapped. The temperature, so nearly as can be ascertained, is supposed to be about 50° Fabr., and the illuminating power equal to that of six candies. The principal constituent is marsh gas 82°41, followed by carbonic acid 10°11, with smaller quantities of nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrocarbon. The source of this cypious supply is supposed to be the formation known to American geologists as the "Marcellus shale," which in that region would be about 100 ft. in thickness. If the supply—600,000,000 ft. of gas in a year—let og oon we shall probably hear of steps being taken to turn it to profitable use.—Atheneum.

WORKING UNDER PRESSURE.—A railway bridge is in course of construction across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The piers are builton the solid rock, lying 120 ft. below the ordinary high-water mark; and in excavating for the foundations a prodigious amount of sand, gravel, and clay had to be removed. This was accomplished by pumps, which lifted out all the loose material, except the gravel suitable for concrete. In laying the foundations the men worked in an air-chamber, in which, to ensure a proper supply for breathing, the air was kept at a pressure of about four atmosphere, and, as is appears, with injurious results. The flames of the candies by

PREVENTING STEAM-BOILER INCRUSTATION.—Mr. G. W. HONEY MAN, Gateshead-on-Tyne, proposes to prepare a solution which if applied to an incrusted boller will without injuring the tubes or plates loosen or break up the deposit, and allow of its easy removal by blowing out or otherwise, or if added from time to time to the water under evaporation will effectually prevent the deposit that takes place from forming a hard crust over those parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace, and will to a great extent preserve the depose that the least of the furnace, and will to a great extent preserve me most exposed to the least of the furnace, and will to a great extent preserve me metal from oxidation; the inventor throws into boiling water cuttings of young ash, oak, or other vegetable matters having astringent properties, and he adds thereto soda ash or refined alkall. Into this mixture he stirs caustic lime and boils the same under agitation. To the solution thus prepared he adds a further supply of alkall, and finishes the preparation of the incrustation solvent by the addition to the solution of oxalate of ammonla, and equal parts of sulphuric

GREAT RISE IN THE PRICE OF POWDER.—The Kennal Gunpowder Company have announced to their customers that they have advanced their rates 51. per ton; present prices being, for powder as supplied to the mines 384, per ton.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 24 was 11,8611. 186. 5d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will effect a certain cure of headache, bilious-HOLLOWAY'S L'ILLS will effect a certain cure of neadache, billousness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits. These pills can be taken without
danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption of business or pleasure.
They act mildiy on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy
action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the
nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change
an a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove redundant bile, rouse a torpid liver, and declaively dispel giddiness,
headaches, and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this
medicine, at once both mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box. The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained oby country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information at to the state of Cornish and foreign mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make their Circular published in the Mining Journal more extensively known

to make their Circular published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and to state—
That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a price-list (as supplied, also, to most of the London daily papers), giving the closing prices of mining shares up to 4 o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fortnightly settlement in all mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal, also, on the same terms, in the public funds, railway, telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of 22 2s.

On the arrival of the West India, Australian, and other mails special information will be forwarded to their clients interested in foreign mines, particularly Australian United, Chontales, Pacific, Eureka, &c., &c.

MESSES, WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their or nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their tendeavour to merit a continuance of both.

firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their carnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in that paper. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (first saries, 1862), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON Was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Ferhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened tooffer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs, WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to tivest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and

WATSON BROTHERS, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHABL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY .- Market quiet. Don Pedro in demand at an advance.

Prince of Wales, 13s. to 13s.; Tankerville, 14½ to 15; Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; West Maria, 1½ to 1½; West Chiverton, 52 to 53; Paclile, 5¾ to 6; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Australian United, 1½ to 2.

THURSDAY.—There is a demand for Tankerville and Don Pedro to-day, otherwise the market remains quiet, and prices nominal. Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Drake Walla, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; East Lovell, 27 to 25; Great Vor. 6 to 7; Marke Valley. 7 to 7½; Crebor, 10s. to 15s.; West Chiverton, 52 to 53; Van Consols, 2½ to 2½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Paclile, 5¾ to 6; Australian United, 1½ to 1½; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

FRIDAY.—There is little change in the market to-day, the dealers being busy with the settlement. Tankerville, 15 to 16; Van, 60 to 65; exnew; West Chiverton, 5: to 53; Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; Mary Ann, 8½ to 9½; Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; Great Vor, 6½ to 7½; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 15½ to 16½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Australian United, 1½ to 1¾; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Taquarii, 17s. to 19s.

#### Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—E. Mumitord, July 28: Every point of operation in the mine is looking well. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level show no change, continuing to yield 2½ tors of lead per fathom, and the stopes under the level 10 fm. level show no change, continuing to yield 2½ tors of lead per fathom, and the stopes under the level 10 fm. The continuance of dry weather still hinders our dressing the ore. BALLACORKISH.—Capt. Trewren, July 23: In the end driving north of the engine-shaft at the adt level we have cut through the hard bar of greenstone that was crossing the end, and have at present killas ground again in the west side of the level, but have not met with the lode to the north of the slide; water is issuing from the fore breast pret y freely which we consider a good indication, and hope to meet with the lode again shortly in this direction. In the end driving New Discovery lode, the ground is easy for exploring, and the good progress in driving. In the the engine-shaft, sinking t

tolerable fair progress in sinking; now down between 15 and 16 fathoms below the 24 fm, level. We are pushing on with the dressing as fast as possible, and h pe to have 25 tons of silver-lead ore ready for the market shortly.

BEDFOLD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 28; The ground in the shaft sinking below the lost fm. level is much interoved, both in character and for sinking; a more congenial killas appears to be making under the very hard and unfavourable ground sunk through in the last lift. The 90 west has improved in the past week from 3½ to 5 tons of better quality ore per fathom, and the lode is looking promising for further improvement. No other change to notice has taken place in any part of the mine.

promising for further improvement. No other change to notice has taken place in any part of the mine.

CAPPAGH.—H. Thomas, July 25: We are forking the water satisfactorily, and I expect some time next week we shall see the bottom of the 34 plunger-lift. All the machinery is in good working order.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, John Davey, July 26: No change has taken place in this mine worthy of notice during the past week.

CARADON CON-OLS.—S. Bennetts, July 26: In the 100 west the lode is improving, is 1½ fs. wide, and contains some very good orc. The 90 west is not yet clear of the No. 2 cross-course, which is split in several parts as it goes north, and consequently the lode is unsettled. The 90 cast is at present unproductive. The 78 cast, on the No. 2 lode, is yielding from 1 ton to 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

productive. The 7s cast, on the No. 2 lode, is yielding from 1 ton to 1½ ton of tre per fathom.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—C. Williams, July 2s: Pensarn: The 10, east, and west of engine-shaft, is without any material change since my last; the ode in both ends is strong and productive, being from 5 to 6 ft. wide, consisting of slate, blende, prian, mundic, and solid ribs of rich silver-lead ore, and carrying a regular and smooth footwall.—North Adle: There is no change in this evel, the stratum is everything that can be desired for producing a course of ore, and I am daily expecting to open into a rich lode.—Boundary Shaft: This barian is progressing favourably, by 11 men, working night and day, and not one noment will be lost in having this important point accomplished. Our reserves of ore ground east of this are—120 fms. in length, and 30 fms. in depth, making total of 3800 cubic fathoms, present value 28. per cubic fathom; total value, 3,600. You must bear in mind that Pensarn and the other points are not intuited in this estimate.—Brynarian Adit: The lode in this level is 4ft. wide, omposed of slate, spar, copper, and load ore, throughout a very promising cooking lode. We shall commence crushing as seon as possible. The foundry scepte having kept us back with the castings, but now, however, everything near been delivered, and our works will be carried on without any further netripolion.

RTON MOOR .- G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, July 26: The ground proved for driving, and g of Harris's engine-shaft l, with an increase of wat The lode in the 3s, south of Harris's engine-shaft, is 2½ it. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and lead, with an increase of water; from the very promising appearance of the lode in this end we are daily expecting an important improvement; this end is getting very near under where we had the ore in the level above. The lode in the 8s, west of Harris's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 25 cwts, of lead per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 21 cwts. of lead per fathom. The rise in the back of the rise, are each worth 20 cwts, of lead per fathom. In a winze shaking in the bottom of the 7s, west of Harris's engine-shaft, about 10 fms. in advance of the 3s end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 21 cwts, of lead per fathom. At the new trial shaft, east of Harris's engine-shaft, we are cross-cutting both north and south in the 25 fathom level; the ground is of the most favourable nature both for mineral and pro-

ris's engine-shart, we are cross-cutting point north and sould in our a callevel; the ground is of the most favourable nature both for mineral and progress. All other parts of the mine are without much change.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wn Kitto, W. Thomas, W. J. Paull, July 26: Stuart's knaine-shaft: The bearers for the fixed and drop lifts are in their places, and the sumpmen are engaged putting in cistern and two pleces of main rod, cutting ground, &c. We expect the drop lift below the '70 will be put to work next Monday.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The water is forked 5 fms, below the 170, and we hope to drop 4 fms. further to day, and to report next week that we shall be abise see the 180. We are pushing on clearing the 170 at Richard's, Blewett's, and Pelly's shafts, in order to bring in the water to the 170 pinner: we shall then be in a position to reduce the pumpwork below that point. There is no alteration in the tutwork bargains since we last reported. It belng our setting next Saturday, we will send you a full report next week.

a trial shaft on this lode; I think they have touched the back of it to-day, but it will take a fortnight from this time to enable me to give an opinion as to its size and quality.

EAST CARN BEA.—John Rodda, July 27: Good progress is being made in sinking Buckley's shaft below the 80, on No. 6 lode. In the 80 east the lode is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and looking promising for improvement; west at this level the lode will yield 1½ ton 0 rore per fathom, and the stope in the back will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. No lode taken down in Thomas's engineshaft, nor in the 100 west, during the past week.

EAST DARREN.—July 28: In the 116 east the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of a clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and small branches of lead ore, and looks promising for an improvement. In the 104 east there has no lode been taken down since last reported on. In the two stopes over this level the lode on an average is from 9 to 10 ft. wide. yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. in the 92 east nothing has been done since last reported, the men being engaged at surface assisting the carpenters in putting up the stone-breaker, &c. In Skinner's shaft, below the 68 fm. level, the ground is favourable for sinking. In the 44, east of new shaft, the lode is 1 yard wide, composed of a clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and a little lead ore. In the 44, west of new shaft, the lode is 1½ yard wide, producing from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches throughout the mine continue to look well, and yield their average quantities of ore. We have taken out our old boiler, in order to have a new bottom put in. We have sampled to-day 80 tons of sliver-lead ore.

EAST PLYNLIMMON.—John Pauli, July 25: The deep adit cross-cut north, near Plynlimmon Mine, is now driven 934 fms., and we are in expectation of intersecting the lode forthwith. Six men are still pushing on this level, as from the commencement. The adit level, going west of the River We, is driven in all 71 fms.; lode in present end 3 ft. wide

shaft is sunk 7½ fms, under the adit; lode in bottom 5 ft. wide, full of mundic (indeed, almost a mass of it), very troublesome for sinking in, and consequently progress is slow. We are also short of men for this point, having had only three in the shaft for a month past, and no men coming round in search of employment. If none come by Saturday next we purpose to temporarily stop the adit end, and put these men to make up a party to force down the shaft without any more delay.

more delay.

EAST SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, July 28: Cartwright's Shaft: In the 34 west we have intersected a small cross course, which has rather disordered the lode; however, it will produce 2½ tons copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, well-defined, kindly in appearance, and will produce from 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The stope and tribute pitch are without alteration to notice since last report. Basset's shaft is now down I fathom below the 34, lode 2 feet wide, composed of flookan and spar. In the 34 west the lode is just the same composition and size as it is in the shaft. Flat-rod shaft is down to within 3 feet of the 34, lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and flookan, with occasional stones of copper ore, and with less underlie than heretofore, which we consider a kindly symptom.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bonnetts, July 23: We hope to commence sinking the winze below the 55 on Monday, quickly after which you shall be advised of the value of the lode. The men are breaking down good tinstuff left standing by the side of the copper ore in the 75, and the lode in the 75 and looks most promising indeed. All the other places the same as prevously reported.

— July 26: The lode in the 25 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9i, per fathom. The 15, for copper and tin, is worth 456, per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 55, is worth for 6 ft. long 4 tons per fathom, or for 9 ft. long 6 tons. Nothing new in the 55 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode tons. Nothing new in the 55 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode tons. Nothing new in the 55 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode tons. Nothing new in the 85 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode tons. Nothing new in the 85 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode to satisfactory, with equally as good appearances. We will send send you a full report on Saturday, equally as good appearances. We will send send you a ful delay. ST SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, July 28: Cartwright's Shaft

throughout the mine. The crusher worsa wen, as a holy 28: In driving the satisfactorily.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN UNITED.—W. Verran, July 28: In driving the 55, east of Leno's shaft, we are making fair progress, and the lode is increasing in size, and likely soon to become productive, as was the case in the 45, a little east of the present end. We are preparing to drive west at this lovel with a full pare of men, where the prospects both for lead and copper are exceedingly promising, and will, when developed, no doubt lead to highly predictable results. We have also resumed the driving of the 45 west, and shall push this point with

under the mass of gossan seen at surface, and under the beautiful pan of ground for a great length in that direction; and as to the copper lode west of the lead lode, and parallel with Kelly Bray, we have seen enough in the deep adit; level to warrant anticipations of very great success in that direction. On the whole, I may say we have strong indications of a very prosperous future.

I may say we have strong indications of a very prosperous future.

FIGANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addems, July 27: In the 142 north end we have an increase of water, which appears to lessen the flow in the \$1; this end is now suspended, being advanced a considerable distance from any communication, and the men are engaged securing the 130 fm, level north, preparatory to extending it and communicating with the 145 north end, for ventilation. The 145 south end is without change, and we have not intersected any lode in the cross-cut east from the 130 fm, level south; water is still coming from the end. The 100 end driving north, and also the winze sinking in the bottom, are at present poor. We have commenced a stope in the back of this level, but the lode is not so productive at present as when we began it. The western part of the lode, in the 100 south rise, is producing saving work, with a very kindly appearance, and the ground favourable. We have commenced to cross-cut west in the \$4 south, to come in over the said rise, to vertilate both the levels, and lay open stoping ground that will be worked at a profit, apart from the chances of making further discoveries in extending the levels. In the cross-cut so that have a subject to come in over the said rise, to vertilate both the levels, and lay open stoping ground that will be worked at a profit, apart from the chances of making further discoveries in extending the levels. In the cross-cut was in the 45 fm, level we have not yet made any discovery; and the 45 north end, on No. 1 east branch, continues unproductive to value, although spotted throughout with lead and blende

out the mine are without any weather is much interfering without unusuing, and our water machine is almost at a standstill.

[GAWTON COPPER,—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., July 29: The part of the lode taken down in the 95, east of King's engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed of capels, mundle, intermixed with ore, and some good saving work for tin. The lode in the 95 west is principally capels, impregnated with mundle and ore on the north side; the south part is not taken down. The lode in the 92 cast of said shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the wings sinking below the 82 west is worth 5 tons of ore and mundle per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is improving, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Nicholi's stope, in the bottom of the 70, east of Terrell's wings, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. Simon's stope, in the bottom of the 80 man level, east of Cradick's wings, is worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. William's stope, in the

GLASGOW GARADON CONSOLS

71. per fm. The stopes in this level are worth 81, and 101. per fathom, and the ground very favourable.—Now South Lode: The 78 west is improving, but still rather disordered by the cross course, producing some very good stones of ore. The 78 west is worth 51, per fm; this end is in a beautiful channel of ground, and should improve, which I am expecting daily. We are busy dressing for the next sampling, and shall give the computed quantity next week.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, July 20: West Mine: Willesford's shaft is sunk on the course of the lode to the 78; they are now faing the necessary pitwork to continue the sinking below that level. The 71 is driven east from this shaft about 12 fms.; this end is just taking the dip of the ore ground; now worth from 164 to 204 per fathom. The same level is driven west about 8 fms.; a large, strong, Rindly lode, with stones of ore, but not to value. There is a winze south from the 68, and hole it this sones of ore, but not to value. There is a winze south from the 68, and hole it this sone and the level. The 68 east is driven from shaft about 27 fms.; a fine course of ore nearly all the distance; present, end worth about 25 fms.; a fine course of ore nearly all the distance; present, end worth about 250, per fathom. A winze sunk in bottom of the level about 4 fms., through a course of ore; at present suspended, until drained from below. The lode in this winze, they say, is worth 704, per fathom for the length—9 ft. The 66 west is poor. The 50 east is not driven so far as the 60 by 5 or 4 fathom; this level has been poor, to is now coming into orey ground; worth from 104, to 124, per fathom. You will see from the foregoing that the bunch of ore sunk through in the shaft is probably dipping and rising going east. The 71 was poor here: the shaft is now taking the ore on the top. They have now the 50, and 71 going east in ore ground. The mine is being cound, and the stopes only at present working are, in the back of the 60, worth 352, per fathom. And are in the bott we last reported. It being our setting next saturday, we will send you a full report next week.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, H. Harvey, July 26: In the 142 fm. level end, west of Walker's shaft, the south or tin part of the lode is 5 ft. whie, and is very hair manner, leaving good reserves of profitable ground, and the stoped only at present working are, in the back of the 60, worth 351 per fathom, and have commenced to cut out a portion of the lode in the same level west of the cross-course. We have cut into the lode about 4 ft., which is looking very promising, and on the south part is a good branch of tin, in places 6 in.

GOGINAN.—July 25: The lode in the 110, east of winze, is 4 ft. wide soft, but producing saving work. Two stopes over this level are preach 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Very little has sheen done in the control and the soft of lead ore per fathom. Very little has sheen done in the control at the 190 fm. level, in consequence of our not being able toolean advantageously, it being generally throwe down to fill up the stopes III, instead of drawing it to surface: It is now being pushed forward in the 100 east, the south part of the lode has urned around to the and come out to the main level. There are four stopes working in the lod could not be the south part of the lode has urned around to the lad come out to the main level. There are four stopes working in the lod, which are producing on an average 12 cuts. of lead ore per GORSEDD AND CELYN LEYEL.—All the works are proceeding me factorily. The 60 yard lodge is reached at Cocta Gelynen shaft.

GREAT CARADON.—Win. Taylor, July 29: The great object in the besinking of the engine-shaft, which we are forcing on as fast as percerct to say that our progress is yet slow, owing to the hard floor on the long got through, but I hope we shall soon see the end of it how, a good progress with the sinking. I am very anxious to see the shaft down, which is the depth we are arriving at, as at that point we expect, their productive lode on all hands to be a centinuation of the rich caunter lodes of the capacity of the south lode with the fine lode we opened on in the 70, and believed on all hands to be a centinuation of the rich caunter lodes of their productive lode in the other mines, and the very strong appearances they have also far as opened on, it only requires a little more time to reach the quired to find them as productive hore.

GREAT ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, July 27: The engine-shaft is not have rich under the continued dry weather we have had during the last eight or nine monthave rich work for the in the whim-shaft. This shaft is 12 fms. earnic functional and the very sh

to work, and I hope when we can have a deal of the water, we plenty of water.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Rodda, July 27: We have interget in lode in the 125 cross-cut south, and as far as cut into, from 2 to 3 fc. exceedingly promising, and producing good work for tin. Water if reely from the lode, which may be regarded as a favourable feature, prospects here are very good for opening a profitable run of tig grounder points of operation are without change since last report. We soil day 5 tons 11 cwts, 0 qcs, 18 lbs, of tin to the Redruth Tin Smelting C at 731, per ton.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 27: Flaher's Loist. In the 30 fm. level (cross-cutting), north of Michell's engine-shaft, we have seen the loide, but are daily expecting to intersect it. In this level, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the loide is 6 in. wide, producing a little little west of Curtis's shaft, the loide is 6 in. wide, producing a little little was to fine the part of shaft the shaftmen are engaged outling plat in the 20; the loide in the pair is 5 ft. wide, worth 51, per fathom. At the newfall is 5 ft. wide, worth 51, per fathom. In this level, driving west, of the shaft, the loide is 18 in. wide, worth 61, per fathom. In the level, driving east, the loide is 18 in. wide, worth 61, per fathom. In the level, driving wast, the loide is 16 in. wide, worth 81, per fathom. In the loide is 18 inches wide, worth 51, per fathom. In the 10, driving wast, the loide is 16 foot wide, worth 52, per fathom. In the side little worth 53, per fathom. In the loide little worth 54, per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this 20, west of the 10, driving wast, the loide is 16 foot wide, worth 51, per fathom. In the add tevel, driving wast, the loide is 16 foot wide, worth 52, per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the loi is 18 inches wide, worth 62, per fathom.

— E. Rogers, July 27: Since writing the report we have cut the loide in the ross-cut in the 30 fm. level, north of Michell's shaft; its value will be assettlined in a few days, when I will let you know.

GWYDYR PARK,—W. Smyth, July 26: Gwyn Llifion: There is no particular than 20 fm. the view of the 10 fm. which worth 10 fm. the view of the 10 fm. level in Sutton's shaft; it did not turn out so well as when last takes down but has resumed its former value of ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. —(wyder level in Sutton's shaft; it did not turn out so well as when last takes down but has resumed its former value of ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. —(wyder level in Sutton's shaft; it did not turn out so well as when last 73l. per ton. GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 27: Fisher's

but has resumed its former value of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to but how seemed its former value of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to outlines to yield about lead ore per fathom.

HAMMETT.—P. Temby, July 27: On Saturday last we set the follogains:—The deep adit to drive north, by four men and two boys, fathom, for the month, or cut the lode. The adit end to drive e Royal lode, by six men, at \( \frac{1}{2} \) leg fathom; the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) feet is \( \frac{1}{2} \) for its one of tinstuff per fathom, worth 33 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. Is driven about \( \frac{1}{2} \) fathoms, and we hope soon to commence stoping is supply our new stamps. The stopes in the back of the shallow at men and two boys, at \( \frac{3}{2} \) for \( \frac{1}{2} \) fathom; lode \( \frac{3}{2} \) ft. wide, complete the form fore from the to our new stamps, which are in full working order. We are mu of rain. We can only drive eight stampers at present, the river be low. Our dresser has commence cleaning up the tin for maket.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS—Jas. Richards, July 28: In the \( \frac{1}{2} \) to the fathom. In the stope in the back of the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) for fathom. In the stope in the back of the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) for fathom. In the stope in the back of the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) for fathom. In the stope in the back of the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) for the lode is large \( \frac{6}{2} \) ft. wide, composed of capels, mundic, pear per ore, worth \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the \( \frac{1}{2} \) constituted for procress, and is compensately of granities. In the lode west the ground continued by the side thereof; the lode big done the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. which is descent the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) for \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. we lode in \( \frac{1}{2} \) for \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \) for \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the lode is \( \frac{1}{2} \)

ongs some means since, where the lone to continence with III.L.—P. Temby, July 27: On Saturday last the following the level, on the Royal lode, to drive west, by a; this level is being driven by the side of the lode, or driving; we are making good progress towards the of the hill, which is staking by six men, at 7t, per fat e, and will produce from 30 to 40 lbs. of the to the to

The 350 west is looking much the same as when last reported; t about \( \frac{3}{2} \) to per fathom. The 370 fathom level, cast of the en present unproductive, The 370 west is now worth \( \frac{3}{2} \) to per fathom. The 270 fathom level, cast of the en present unproductive, The 370 west is now worth \( \frac{3}{2} \) to per fathom. The 290 east of No. 3 shaft, produces \( \frac{3}{2} \). The winze under the 310, west of Grosvenor's shaft, is produce fathom. The rise in back of the 310 east is producing a few goe but not enough to value. The winze under the 220 east producing a few goe but not enough to value. The winze under the 220 east producing a few goe but not enough to value, the winze under the 220 east producing a few goe but not enough to value, the winze of the 310 east is yielding 1\( \frac{3}{2} \) to other in other in any other place throughout the the Market Vallery.—J. Truscott, July 27: Marke's Lode: \( \frac{3}{2} \)

again shortly. The stope in back of the 310 east is yielding 1½ cor There is no change to notice in any other place throughout the mil MARKE VALLEY,—J. Truscott, July 27: Marke's Lode: The worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 136 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 124 east the lode is producing saving work, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 112 east is poor. The 100 weak is producing saving work. Is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 100 east is producing saving works. Is driving by the side of the lode.—Rosedown Lode: The 70 4 tons per fathom. The 60 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 70 to 100 rant us in saying there are immense quantities of the ground in this part of the mine that will leave a good profit if we had stamping power to return the tin. For the last twelve months we have been clearing up a shaft, and theid workings on Deeble's lode. It is a lode that has been worked very extensively from the surface to the 38, being drained by a cross-cut at that level. We have cleared the shaft and put a little of pumps to the 46; we find the 46 driven 27ms, east of the shaft. Large quantities of the many that we been raised from the back, and there are several large archies of ground remaining, which will do to work very well with the present price of thm. There is a good branch of this little present of the shaft and cat; it will more than pay for driving, as the ground is favorable for driving. This lode it think will be of great importance to us. The air is not very good. We are clearing a winze for ventilation; we have the clearing whose of the shaft have several men working on profitable ground in a month. We want a large steam-stamps; we should have no effectly in the theture. By working our tin ground on a large scale we can make good progrees.

nake good progress. NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—E. Parry, July 28: The lode in the 200 yard and driving west is still strong and kindly, and contains a little lead ore for the NEW CENTILAL NNALIBEACH.—E. Parry, July 28: The lode in the zoyate and driving west is still atrong and kindly, and contains a little lead ore for the width of the level (6 feet). The sump sinking below this level is down 1½ fast the lode-improves in character as we go down, and is interspersed with leaf ore, but not to value. Mytton Dingle engine-shaft is down 4½ fms. below the adil level. We commenced on Monday last to drive Black Hole adil level as outh into the hill; this level has been formerly driven 123 fathoms.

NEW GROW HILL.—T. Trelease, A. Kent, July 26: We are pushing on the 100 fm. 129c cross-court as fast as possible, without any change to notice in the same.—North Lode: We have suspended the driving of the adil level at his place for the present.

place for the present.

NEW VIOTORIA (Ashburton).—July 28: The forking of the water at this mine has been continued in the most vigorous manner since the starting of the new engine in December last; but in consequence of the dimensions attending.

alteration

JULY

NORTI

it is go

the alteration of the pitwork it has taken a much longer time than was anticipated to get the water in fork to the 83 fm. level. This level has not been unvatered since the mine was stopped for want of means, in February, 1863. The level is late on which was such as the pitwork from that level to the 55 fm. level is late on which was such as the pitwork from that level to the 55 fm. level is late on which yet the former company—the beyon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining and Shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining The shaft was sunk by the former company—the Devon New Copper Mining and Shaft was sunk by the Shaft was sunk by

information, we need say more than the sopen up a good mine. We have now employed 21 tutwork men and boys, 8 tributers, and 11 surface men and boys; In all 40 persons.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Riehd. Pryor, July 27: The Lode: The lode in the all tevel, driving west, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work for the, and in the alit level, driving west on the copper lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

NOETH CROFTY.—Joseph Vivian and Son, William Thomas, July 28: The engine-bate is now down in fms. 6ft. under the 208 fm. level. In the 208, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode will produce 6 tons of good copper ore per fathom, worth 451. The two stopes in the back of this level are each worth 221, per fathom for tin. The copper stope in the bottom of the 196, west of Bail's winze, sinking under the 106 west, is worth 201, per fathom, with a tin lode lying to the north. The winze, sinking under the 150 west, is worth 201, per fathom. The pitches are looking much as usual.

NOETH DOWNS.—J. Williams, July 26: Since the last general meeting we have been cutting around south in the 70, where the lode has been heaved by a small cross-course; it is looking much better at this point, producing good stones of ore, and likely to improve. During the past week we have been desaring the lode in the 60, and shall take it down as soon as the end is cleared; where cut into it is looking one iderably better, and shall prove this in a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us of a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advised. The Midway level is us a day or two, after which you shall be duly advise

y slow. I can account to the state of the st

worth 10f. per fathom. In the 23 east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing tin, worth 17, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 24 is producing coper and tin, worth 12, per fathom. We shall have about 24 tons of that one for sale in 14 days.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—R. Goldsworthy, R. Angove, July 26: No lode has been taken down in Dector's shaft since our last report, as we are now staking by the side of the lode, in order to reach the required depth for the 250 fm, level; this completed, we shall at once strip down the lode, when we will give you all particulars as to size and value. All other places throughout the mine continue much the same as when last reported on.

OLD GUNISLAKE.—F. Phillips, July 27: The lode in the new shaft is near 6 ft, wide, and we have two branches of spar with a little tin in them; the remainder is composed of explet, in which we find some pretty good stones of tin, We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut south, towards the south lode; the ground is hard. We shall have the air-pipes ready in a day or two, when 10 lb TREBUGGETT.—Wm. Hancock, July 27: Since my report of the 21st we have bored a hole down about 5 ft. in the hottom of the new engine-shaft, and so communicated through to the old underlay shaft. Since then we have drained the water to the depth of about 3 fms. below the adit. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting blitches to fix bearers, &c., to carry the lift, before continuing to sink through the remaining 5 ft. No time will be lost in accomplishing this work, so as to drop the lift below, drain the water, and get in the first level below the adit. I have to day with difficulty got along the level to John's shaft. I have put two more men on, so as to get it cleared down to the adit as soon as possible. Before we can properly examine this level to John's shaft. I have put two more men on, so as to get it cleared down to the adit as soon as possible. Before we can properly examine this level to John's shaft. I have been added to the stop of the back of this level light shaf

team-whim, and the masons continue to make satisfactory progress in building he engine-house.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. and W. Gifford, July 26: The shaftmen are now maily engaged in cutting trip-plat, which we hope to finish or complete this reck. In the 77 fm. level cross-cut there is no change since we last advised you, ieither is there any in any other part of the mine to report on. We hope to ample about 92 tons of copper ore this week, worth 450!.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, July 27: We have not as yet that any more lode in the 50 fm. level cross-cut, driving north of Harris's enginemate, there is welter still coming from the end, and we are not fully satisfied field that the standing in that direction.

QUEEN.—W. Knott, July 26: We are keeping the water very well below the 20, which is 40 fms. from surface, and have commenced a cross-cut south at that

ported, worth 281, per fathom. I have put on three additional men in this shaft, so as to make greater progress in shiking, in order as quickly as possible to lay open ground for stoping.—Silver Department: The lode in the winze sinking below the 15 is much as last reported.—Bennett's Western Shant: The lode in this bash to continue very rich, we shall not be breaking any more sliver at this point for some days, the south side of the shaft requiring to be timbered for some fathoms in height from the bottom. We are using every effort to prepare two parcels of silver for sampling by the middle of the coming week.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennetts, 128: There is no change to notice in the 20, west of the lead lode, worth, 131, 92: There is no change to notice in the 20, west of the lead lode, worth, 131, be, per fm. for tin, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode it the adit west is worth 101, per fm. The lode in the stope in back to the date, west of the winze, is worth 81, per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the salts, west of the rise, is worth 61, per fathom. The water is very little for datilt, west of the rise, is worth 61, per fathom. The More is the same stamps floors, and launders fixed to the dressing-house from the steam-stamps floors, and launders fixed to the dressing-house of left pellow and grey ore in Grady's lode, west of Gilman's shaft, and if the doceontinues to improve as it has done for the last fortulght it will soon more than pay for working. Teacher a large of the sound of the sound of the last fortulght it will soon more than pay for working.

olde continues to improve as it has done for the last fortuigns it will soon more han pay for working.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, July 27: We have holed the new shaft to the trei east of our first shaft, on the middle lode, and we are now going to cross-at the ground north and south, so as to prove all the lodes, as now we have now all the lodes, as now we have not some first part of the middle lode is now 4 ft. wide, and contains rich work for tin. We have a large pile of good work at surface, and large reserves of good tinstuff re laid open for the stamps.

id open for the stamps. SEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—J. Daniel, S. Uren, July 27 ode in the 110, driving east of Ransom shaft, is 8 in, wide—saving work

THE MINING JOURNAL.

The 100, driving east on the north part of the lode, is unproductive. This part of the lode in the 90, driving east, is small and poor. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 30, per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 30, per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 60 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 121. per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 18 in. wide, worth 48, per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 6 in. wide, worth 48, per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 7 ft. wide, worth 51, per fathom. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 1ft. wide, worth 51, per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 1ft. wide, worth 52, per fathom. No further change.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—W. Rich, J. Knotwell, July 27: We are carrying a partion of the lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 143; the part referred to is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and chlorite, with good stones of copper and tin. The indications are favourable, and lead us to think that the lode will improve as we sink deeper. The 143 east is letting out water freely, and yields a little tin. The 143 west is in a strong, kindly lode, yielding tin to the value of 51, per fathom. We have a great length of entirely unexplored ground on the course of the lode in a westerly direction; we are, however, urging on the drivages east and west by full sets of men. The lode in the 130 east is very large, and carries stones of tin. The sinking of the engine-shaft helow the 143 has drained the 130 quite dry; this is a favourable indication, and goes to prove there is a strong porous lode below.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Abraham, July 28: In the 82 fm, level cross-cut south, west of King's shaft, has improved, and is now worth about 181, per fathom. The same level is worth about 181, per fathom. The file and in the water still comes from the south we think that an important part of the lode is yet before us. The 71, west of K

good working order.
SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—Wm. Goldsworthy, July 28: The men are making good progress in driving both north and south, but there is no particular change

south first driving both north and south, but there is no particular enable good progress in driving both north and south, but there is no particular enables to notice this week.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—Vicker's Shaft: The lode in the sump below the 90 yard level north is worth fully ½ ton per fm. The 80 south is worth 8 cwts, per fm. Mine greatly improved.

SOUTH VAN.—James Richards, July 28: The water-course is all complete, and water going over the wheel. The men are busily engaged in preparing the pulley-stands, flat-rods, shear-legs, &c. The pumps will be all upon the mine by Saturday next. A short cress-cut is being pushed on as fast as possible from the add tevel to the shaft, to receive the water; this will save us fitting a skyrod frame. &c.

Mine greatly improved.

SOUTH VAN.—James Richards, July 28: The water-course is all complete, and water going over the wheel. The men are busly engaged in preparing they are all the properties of the control of the c

WEST ROSEDOWN.—J. Truscott, July 27: I beg to hand you a statement of our monthly setting, and ground measured for the past month. To drive the 90 west, on Rosedown lode, 2 fms. stent, by four men, at 84, per fathom, measured 2 fms. 4 ft.: the lode is unproductive. To drive the 80 west, on Rosedown lode, 2 fms. stent, by four men, at 94, per fathom, measured 1 fm. 3 ft.—poor. To drive the 85 cross-cut north, 3 fms. stent, by four men, at 94, per fathom, measured 1 fm. 3 ft.—poor. To drive the 75 cross-cut north, 3 fms. stent, by six men, at 94. per fathom, measured 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. To drive the 75 cross-cut north, 3 fms. stent, by six men, at 94. per fathom, measured 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. To drive the cross-cut south, 2 fms. stent, by six men, at 144. per fathom, measured 1 fm. 3 ft.

WEST PANT-Y-60.—July 27: in the rise in the back of the 102, east of engine-shaft, over No. 2 winze, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, spar, blende, and lead ore—saving work; the men are making fair progress in rising. At the 75, east of Bramwell's shaft, on the north branch, in consequence of the shale bed, which at first showed as if it would enhance the value of the lode, has proved the reverse, it having become poor. I have suspended it for the present, and removed the men to-day to take out the water from the tributers' workings below the 90, over No. 2 winze, so as to be able to communicate with the rise from the back of the 102 as soon as possible. The ground in the 75 fm, level north, as also the ground in the 105 yard level south, continues much the same as for some time past. The parcel of blende (32½ tons) is all taken off the mine, as also 18 tons of lead ore, the remaining 2 tons is in readiness for carting, and I expect will be taken away in a day or two. In consequence of the dry weather our water for the engine is very short, and we are, therefore, only working the engine by day. All the other operations continue much the same as for some time past. WEST RHOSWYDDOL.—A. Williams, July 26: In driving the cross-cut level n

carbonate of limb, and, and carbonate and a problem of the label of th

ularly.

3T WHEAL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, July 26: The lode in the 20 fm.
west of Sutton's shaft, still maintains its improved size and nature; there
anches composed of copper ore, which are falling into the lode from the
which is still improving the lode, and shows indications of soon being a

are branches composed of copper ore, which are failing into the lode from the south, which is still improving the lode, and shows indications of soon being a profitable one.

WHEAL AGAR.—E. Rogers, July 27: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink under the 140, by nine men and three boys, at 45t, per fathom; the lode to the shaft maintains its size and value—65t, per fathom. The 140 to drive east, by six men, at 16t, per fathom; the lode in the end is at present small, producing a little tin. The same level to drive west, by four men, at 7t. 10s, per fathom; the lode is looking a little better, producing good stones of tin. A stope in the back of this level, by six men, at 4t. 10s, per fathom; the lode in the end is at per fathom; the lode in the end is at looking so well now, worth 12t, per fathom, a good lode, worth 30t, per fathom of this level, by six men, at 16t, per fathom, and when the lode has not been taken down for the last fortnight. Also a winze to sink below the 110, by four men, at 12t, per fathom; the lode has not been taken down for the last fortnight. Also a winze to sink below the 110, by four men, at 12t, per fathom; the lode has not been taken down for the last fortnight. Also a winze to sink below the 110, by four men, at 12t, per fathom; the lode produces a little tin. We are keeping the water at the flat-rod shaft, but do not expect to fork much until we get under the 100, at Windsdow, which level we expect to reach in about another week.

WHEAL BULLER.—J. Inch. July 27: Hocking's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. under the 102 through a large lode, which is producing a little tin. Wu not not enough to value; set to six men and three boys, at 32t, per fathom for the month. The 102 to drive north by six men, at 14t, per fathom. The 102 to drive east, on Buller lode, by two men, at 12t, per fathom; the lode in this sink in the north lode by six men, at 16th, per fathom. A winze to sink under this level by two men, at 12t, per fathom, worth for tin and copper ore 15t, per fathom; the lode in

let down the greatest part of the water, as the stream that formerly rose to surface is now coming from the back of the level, so that we have only about 6 ft, in depth more to let down, and as the run is very troublesome to get through I have placed two men to drive a side tie, which, if all goes well, will be accomplished by the end of this week. The remaining four men are now sinking Sutton's shaft.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 23: We have no change to notice in this mine since our advice of Thursday. All the places are looking precisely the same as we then reported. We are busy hauling up the tributers' tinstuff to sample.

—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 28: We are very busy sampling the tinstuff, and we have no alteration to report underground from our last advice. We hope to send you a detailed report on Saturday.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, July 23: New Shaft, Proy's Lode: We are pushing on the driving of the 118 fm. level cross-cut as fast as possible. In the 106 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 20. per fathom. In the 106 fm. level, driving cast of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 20. per fathom. In the 106 fm. level, driving cast of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8. per fathom. In the 32 fm. level, driving cast of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8. per fathom. In the 32 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8. per fathom. In the 23 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the 23 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin about 8. per fathom. In the 23 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin about 8. per fathom. In the 25 fm. level, driving cast of shaft, the lode is worth for tin about 8. per fathom. In the 25 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin about 8. per fathom. In the 25 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8. per fathom. In the 25 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is

composed of gossan.capel, and good stones of tin. In No. 2 cutting, some 16 fins, deeper, we have just met with the lode, which, so far as seen, is composed of capel, quarts, and quite congenial for the production of tin. Necessary preparations are being made for the whosel-pit and other surface work.

WEST CWM ERFIN.—July 25: The lode in the adit level, east of engine-shaft, which is of a most promising character, and contains good spots of lead and copper ores. There is nothing new in the cross-cut zoing north in the adit level, east of engine-shaft; the ground continues much the same, being rather hard for exploring.

WEST JEWELL.—John Mayne, July 28: Greene's shaft: During the past week the sumpmen have been engaged clearing and repairing, and taking up the water in shking; the lode is much the same as it was last week—tinny through ont. Freeman's shaft, sinking below the 17, is still worth 101, per fathom for tin. The 17, driving east, is worth 81, per fathom. We are bauling and dressing the tributers' instuff, and preparing to sample on Tuesday next. The bob-wall of engine is completed, and the house and stack will be finished in a few dars, when we shall commence to put in the engine for the which were the sum of the water in shirt in the standard of the lovel is much the same as the walker of the body and the sould part of the lovel is much the same seen to be added to tempt the color of the state of the lovel in the five of the levels in the 17 or in the 18, per fathom. The 17, driving west, as far as we have taken down the lode, is worth 184, per fathom. We are bauling and dressing the tributers' instuff, and preparing to sample on Tuesday next. The bob-wall of engine is completed, and the house and stack will be finished in a few dars, when we shall commence to put in the engine head of the levels in the 17 or in the state of the lovel in the 18 or the levels in the 18 or the level in the 19 or the level in th

and the part of the lode carried is spotted with lead and copper ores, of a very promising character, with a strong stream of water issuing from the present end.

TANKERVILLE,-The announcement this week of a dividend of TANKERVILLE.—The announcement this week of a dividend of 5s. per share (3000L) is a pretty tangible confirmation of the recent good reports of this mine; the more so, that it was only at the beginning of March last that the company got possession of the mine, while the effect of the new machinery has scarcely yet been felt. We understand that after paying this dividend, and charging June costs and machinery, the company will have a credit cash balance of more than 7000L. The mine continues to look wonderfully well, and there is every prospect of a larger dividend being paid in three months.

EAST TANKERVILLE—We understand that Signed and Signed and the state of the state o

EAST TANKERVILLE.—We understand that Sir Edward S. Walker, of Berry Hill, Mansfield, Chairman of the Perkins Beach Mine, has consented to accept a seat at the board of this company so soon as the transfer of the property shall be completed.

the transfer of the property shall be completed.

NORTH TANKERVILLE.—A company has been formed, and the necessary capital provided, for the purpose of effectually developing this most valuable sett. It adjoins Tankerville, and is in a direct line with the celebrated Old Snailbeach Mine—the champion lode of that mine being known to traverse the North Tankerville sett. Capt. A. Waters, the manager of Tankerville, reports of it as follows:—

"The North Tankerville grant is one of the largest in the district, being 920 fms. on the course of the lodes, and about 1400 fms. from morth to south across the veins. Geologically and mineralogically considered, the mine holds a high position."

Cent. Waters then adverte to the various lodes which run through

Capt. Waters then adverts to the various lodes which run through ; and, in alluding to the Old Snailbeach champion vein,

writes thus:—
"The lode immediately under consideration is precisely analogous to the great lode in the upper section of Snailbeach proper, running nearly east and west, underlying against the dip of the beds, and filled near the surface with large quantities of barytes, with solid lumps of lead intermixed, making occasional branches of ore against the hanging-wall."

The company has been registered as a limited company, and operations have been commenced at the mine, and will be energetically proceeded with under the management of Capt. Richard Waters,
The shares are limited to 12, fully paid. The working capital is 5000%. The registered office of the company is 18, Austinfriars, E.C.

VAN.—The new shaft has just been commenced, which is to take the lode at a depth of about 120 fathoms. The reserves above the present bottom level (the 45) are valued at 2,000,000 sterling. Great progress is being made in the extension of the dressing-floors, and, notwithstanding the dry weather, it is expected the next monthly sale will show a considerable increase—at least 400 tons. The lode in the 45 fm. level has been cut into 19 feet (over 3 fathoms), and is worth 15 tons per cubic fathom, or for the present width 50 tons. The stopes in the back of the 15 and 30 fm. levels are of unparalleled richness. The mine throughout never looked so well. The advance in the price of lead will, of course, be of considerable benefit to this mine upon the larger scale of returns that will henceforth be made. The price of lead is fully 2*l*, per ton higher than it was a month since, and although lead ore has not yet advanced to the same extent, taking into consideration the low state of the stock on hand and the growing demand now existing for the metal, a commensurate advance in price must be made forthwith.

price must be made forthwith.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—The proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting, held on Tuesday, will be found in another column. The largest shareholders were present, and a very considerable aggregate number of shares was represented, while the resolutions to carry on the mine, and raise further capital, were passed unanimously. At the same time strong opinions were expressed as to the illiberal manner in which the lessors had treated the company, after its hitherto unsuccessful perseverance. It was stated that since the general meeting, held in April, 90 tons of lead ore had been sold. Capt. Rowe, the local manager, fully explained the position and prospects of the mine, and, among other proofs of its improvement in depth, he stated that while the run of ore ground in the 74 fm. level north had been only 16 fms. long, averaging \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of lead ore per fathom, it was 30 fms. long and averaged 1 ton per fathom in the 84; while the 96 has been driven 12 fathoms, worth 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fathom, the end being still valued at 1 ton; 15 cwts. to 1 ton per fathom, the end being still valued at 1 ton; and the 110 is already worth 5 to 6 cwts. per fathom, though yet some fathoms from being up to the ore ground above. There is every prospect of the new shares being well subscribed for.

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN ST. AGNES.—Accustomed as the parish of St. Agnes is to displays of mineral wealth from beneath its soil, a very extraordinary degree of excitement has been caused there by the discovery made in the 32 fm. level cross-cut north in Polbreen. Attention was directed to the spot from some stuff having fallen from Attention was directed to the spot from some stuff having fallen from the roof of the level, exhibiting rich branches or veins of tin. This aroused the more interest, as these veins were unconnected with the lodes that were being cleared for, which made them be regarded as an earnest of the tin that would be found when the lodes were reached. By the end of last week the manager was able to make up his mind as to the value of the "find," and to report it as "the best thing ever seen in the mine, rendering the property worth twice as much as it was a fortnight ago. The most favourable characteristic of the discovery it that it is all in whole ground—perfectly untouched by any former workers—running parallel with Doreas's lode, which proved very rich just at that depth. The miners who have seen it say that in reality the discovery makes a new mine. The pumping-engine in Polbreen was only set to work in January last. The mine is considered as actually now self-supporting, and as soon as the stamps and engine are got to work it will begin to accumulate profits. Within the twelvemonth the managers expect to be ealculating what dividend can be paid without impediment to its devolopment.

The China, from New York, has brought \$20,000 in bar silver from

The China, from New York, has brought \$20,000 in bar silver from the South Aurora Silver Mine, White Pine.

#### ROASTING METALLIFEROUS ORES.

ROASTING METALLIFEROUS ORES.

An interesting chapter on this subject will appear in Mr. GUIDO KUSTEL'S forthcoming work on the "Roasting of Gold and Silver Ores, and the Extraction of their respective Metals without Quick-silver," and, judging from the extracts from the advanced sheets published in the San Francisco Scientific Press, the information given will prove of great practical utility to miners generally. The various forms of roasting-furnaces are carefully described and figured, and Mr. Kustel remarks that roasting not only requires much care, but is also an expensive operation. For this reason the choice of the right kind of furnaces is of very great importance, especially as a perfect and economical extraction of silver depends principally upon the result of roasting. The chloridising reasting is known to be the most suitable way for the subsequent extraction of silver in whatever way it may be performed, by amalgamation or solving, whatever way it may be performed, by amalgamation or solving, consequently those furnaces in which the ore particles are exposed to the action of chlorine and other chlorodising gases to the most advantage must be considered the best.

The old style of furnace was 4 ft. to 6 ft. wide, and 10 ft. long, and in them a small part of the ore was exposed to the greatest heat, near the bridge, but on account of the narrowness of the hearth the one at the bridge had to be changed often with the cooler part of the flue. The next step in improvement was the adoption of wider hearths, even wider than long; the heat was more uniform, and the result better. In both kinds of furnaces the chlorination of the metal depends principally on the chlorine developed in the mass of the ore while passing through it, but once above the surface the chlorine and volatile chloride metals have little chance to transmit their chlorides to the ore, and this only through the chlorination period. During two or three hours of each charge, when desulphurisation and sulphatisation are going on, this must be performed by the oxygen of the air, while if chlorides were present from the beginning sulphurets, sulphates, and oxides would have been partly decomposed directly by the chlorine, whereby time and a certain percentage of salt are saved. In this respect a great advantage is gained by the introduction of long furnaces, in which volatile chlorides and free splicing are constantly in content in the condition of the the gained by the introduction of rong turnaces, in which volatile chlorides and free chlorine are constantly in contact with the ore for a space of 30 to 50 ft. in length. These furnaces show a great improvement in fuel, labour, and salt, and the roasted ore contains a better percentage of chloride of silver. Another most important improvement in the way of chloridising roasting is found in the Stetefeldt furnace, where all ore particles are involved in chloridising gases, under very favourable circumstances. The roasting is cheap, and from 20 to 25 tons of one are roasted in 24 hours. from 20 to 25 tons of ore are roasted in 24 hours.

tical man can readily ascertain which particular form is best au tod to his immediate purpose.

## The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, JULY 29, 1870.

t	METAL	MARKET-LONDON, JULY 29, 1870.
	COPPER. & s. d. & s. d.	IBON. Per ton.
,	Best selectedp. ton 74 0 0- 75 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London 7 7 6-7 10 0
9	Tough cake and tile 71 0 0- 78 0 0	Ditto, to arrive 7 5 0- 7 10 0
8	Sheathing & sheets 75 0 0- 78 0 0	Nail rods 7 10 0
	Bolts 76 0 0- 77 0 0	. Staffd, in London 8 5 0- 9 0 0
•	Bottoms 77 0 0- 78 0 0	Bars ., ditto 8 0 0-9 0 0
,	Old 69 0 0	Hoops ,, ditto 8 15 0-9 0 0
	Burra Burra 69 0 0	Bars ,, at works 7 15 0- 8 0 0
	Wireper lb. 0 0 10	Hoops ,, ditto 8 2 6-8 5 0
	Tubes 0 0 11	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0 0
1	BRASS. Per lb.	
١,	Sheets 81/4 d	
- 1	Wire 7¼d	Bars, common ditto. 6 15 0
1	Tubes 10d111/2d.	Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 6 10 0
٠,		Do., railway, in Wales 7 5 0-7 10 0
ч	Yellow Metal Sheath 61/4d7d.	Do., Swed. in London. 9 10 0
П	Sheets 6%d	To arrive 9 7 6
	SPELTER. Per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0-3 0 0
1		Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6
	Foreign on the spot £19 10 0-20 0 0	Do. Nos. 3,4,f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7 0
	,, to arrive None.	Railway chairs 5 17 0- 6 0 0
.	ZING.	., spikes11 0 0-12 0 0
1	In sheets£23 0 0-24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.
1		indian Charcoal Figs,
١,	QUICESILVER (p. bottle) 7 17 0	in London, p. ton 6 5 0-6 10 0
	TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
ч	English blocks . £126 0 0-127 0 0	
d	Do., bars (in brls.) 127 0 0-128 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)13 10 0-13 15 0
1	Do., refined 130 0 0	,, (hammered) 14 5 0-14 10 0
. 1		Ditto, in faggots15 10 0
1		English, spring17 0 0-23 0 0
1		
۱	TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
1	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 6 6-1 8 0	English Pig, com20 0 0
ł	IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 12 6- 1 13 6	
1	IO Ditto, 2d quality. 1 6 0-1 6 6	Ditto, WB20 10 0-20 15 0
1	IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 12 0- 1 12 6	Ditto, sheet20 10 0
1		Ditto, red lead21 0 0
1		Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
	IX Ditto 1 9 0-1 9 6	Ditto, Willo 0 0-30 0 0

Canadaplates.p.ton..13 10 0-14 10 0 Ditto, patent shot...22 0 0-Ditto, at works .....13 0 0-14 0 0 Spanish..................19 10 0-\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less

REMARKS.—It is a matter of no little importance to many to know REMARKS.—It is a matter of no little importance to many to know what effect war will have upon the prices of metals, whether they will advance or decline. To state this positively is beyond human ability, but a pretty correct opinion may be formed, judging from the unmistakeable changes that have lately taken place in the position of some metals, and it may be fairly assumed that in all probability they will continue to retain the same tendency, with comparatively slight deviations, until nearly the close of the war. Copper and tin will, no doubt, keep low, while lead, spelter, and perhaps iron and steel, will be higher.

Copper.—Another blow has been given to this metal by the failure

COPPER.—Another blow has been given to this metal by the failure of a French smelter. It is not altogether the serious amount of the liabilities in England, but it is the uncertainty of what may follow which creates alarm. The same cause that affects one French buyer which creates alarm. The same cause that affects one French buyer is not unlikely to involve others, and as nearly the whole of the Chili business with France is transacted upon three-months bills, there will naturally exist considerable uneasiness regarding outstanding drafts against other French houses, until they are run off, many firms will be unwilling to execute orders, otherwise than for cash payments. The profit attached to the French business is so trifling, and inadequate to the risk that it is really not worth the trouble and anxiety. quate to the risk, that it is really not worth the trouble and anxiety quate to the risk, that it is really not worth the trouble and anxiety it gives, and when a loss is sustained, it falls exceedingly heavy, and sellers are then made too sensible of taking up such unprofitable accounts. This failure plainly discloses the weak point of the market. Prices of Chili bars were upheld fictitiously, by undue speculation, unadvisedly urged, upon houses requiring facilities, and thus led out of their depth by overtrading, and, consequently, as soon as the slightest hitch occurs are compelled to stop payment, but the worst of the vell is that confidence gets as severely shaken that everybody. slightest hitch occurs are compelled to stop payment, but the worst of the evil is that confidence gets so severely shaken that everybody is looked upon with a certain amount of distrust. Chili bars are almost unsaleable at anything approaching quotations, sellers wanting about 64L per ton. Burra Burra and Wollarroo have been sold at 69L English is easier, and had it not been for the large purchases of regulus effected a little too precipitately a greater reduction would ere this have been made. The rates of exchange for India are said to be more unfavourable than ever, and this, added to the critical state of continental affairs, must exercise a most damaging influence.

maging influence.
YELLOW METAL sheets have fallen 4d. per lb., sales having been

nade at 61d. per lb.

IRON.—There is no longer any speculation to speak of in Scotch bigs, and, notwithstanding the fall in prices, they offer no temptation o buyers. The market will have to derive its support mainly, if not entirely, from bona fide requirements; and as shipments are decreas-ing, the falling off last week being about 6700 tons, and stocks are large, we anticipate there will be no material revival in prices for some time to come. In manufactured iron there is little or no change. In certain quarters an increased demand is looked for, but the demand generally will probably slacken, and prices gradually decline. Swedes bars are arriving more freely, and several parcels have been landed in the absence of buyers at suitable prices.

LEAD.—"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good;" and the truth of this maxim is borne out by the electrifying effect produced by the declaration of war upon the prospects of lead. The market for some time previously had drifted into a dull and declining state, when the announcement came most opportunely that war was imminent between France and Germany. This immediately stopped any further decline, and, in anticipation that the requirements for would create an increased demand, sellers displayed firmness war would create an increased demand, sellers displayed firmless, and have succeeded in obtaining and establishing an advance of 2l. per ton. This has certainly placed the market in a much better position, but it is not likely to pause here very long. Sellers are fully alive to the fact that there is a rising market, and will only sell in very limited quantities, and the majority of holders prefer not naming any price just yet. The supplies from Germany are, of course, stopped, which at the present time forms the most important feature, not only as records this market, but also the American markets, it results in which at the present time forms the most important feature, not only as regards this market, but also the American markets; it results in this, that America will now have to come to England principally to obtain that quantity which she has hitherto taken from Germany. If the supplies of this metal from Spain and other countries were as large as usual the difficulty certainly might in some measure be met, but it does not happen to be the case, the imports of Spanish having considerably fallen off. In addition to the demand that will arise Russia is beginning to buy, and if other European powers follow the same example, so as to provide against the contingency of war, it would become a question of supply more than that of price, and the chances of securing any quantity would be very small. The China markets are tolerably well off for stock, but according to telegrams just received it is stated that war there is unavoidable, and if this should be the case supplies would soon move off.

TIN.—During the week lower rates have been quoted for both eek lower rates have

English and foreign; the prices of English are quite nominal, about 1261, being the price for blocks, with a declining tendency. Straits, 1181, reported for 10 tons, and also a little at 1171, which is a further fall of 3l., and some mention of sellers for arrival at 115l.

COPPER.—Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Furnace material is a COPPER.—Mesars, James and Shakapeare—Furnace material is a trifle lower, 13s. per unit having been accepted for about 900 tons of regulus, but there is little disposition either to buy or sell at this figure. In bars a fair quantity was taken during the week, at prices ranging from 641 to 651, per ton, according to brand, and a large proportion of the sales were to home consumers, the remainder being for export. Specialtion in this metal is entirely at an end, and no sales are reported for arrival or with extra prompt, sithough the mail from Chill josadelivered advises charters during the first fortnight in June for only 48 tons pure (of which 48 tons are in bars, the remainder in ore and regulus), against 3303 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and up to June 16 the exports, together with quantity loading and chartered, shows a diminution of 7000 tons as compared with last year. In Australia a moderate quantity of Wallarco and Burra in cakes has been disposed of at 691, to 701, for immediate and prompt eash; but, on the whole, there has been rather an inclination to buy than to sell at those rates. English sorts are neglected; but smelters are maintaining their quotations at the advance declared by them on the 28th wit.

Messrs, Vivian, Vounger, and Bond—In Chill produce we can re-

Messrs, Vivian, Younger, and Bond-In Chili produce we can re-Messrs. VIVIAN, Kounger, and Bond—In Chili produce we can re-rt some trifing contracts for bars at from 641, to 651, each, and that smelters we taken about 1999 tons regulus at 13s. per unit. In Australian a parcel of tons of Wallaroo is reported as sold at 691, but in other sorts of fine foreign becard no transactions. The demand for English has been elight. The sociated Smelters still adhere to their nominal rates, but secondhand lots in the docks offer in small quantities at very low prices, without find On July 23 the cablegram was received advising that the char for the fortnight ending June 17 were about 550 tons fine—50 500 tons fine copper in ores and regulus.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The market re-THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The market remains quiet, the enquiries for all kinds of iron having to some extent fallence, on the other hand, we still have difficulty in getting late specifications completed at the mills in all parts of the country; no doubt, the excessive subtraction to the control of the country is not doubt, the excessive subtraction to the control of the country is not doubt, the excessive subtraction to the country is not doubt, the excessive subtraction to the country is not country in the control of the country is not control of the

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been very dull this week. Tig has dropped about 10% per ton within the last fortnight, and this has not only caused great depression, but a considerable fall in the priceof shares in tin mines generally, and of one or two of them in par-

not only caused great depression, but a considerable fall in the price of shares in tin mines generally, and of one or two of them in particular. Copper and lead mines are also flat, but chiefly through the absence of buyers, and for the reasons we particularised in our last. The settlement of the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and was very insignificant in amount, but not altogether without a few difficulties on the part of outside speculators. There was no copper sale in Cornwall this week.

The shares chiefly dealt in have been Chiverton, Tankerville, Great Laxey, Van, Van Consols, East Lovell, Wheal Mary Ann, Australian United, Don Pedro, Taquaril, and one or two others.

Tankerville shares after declining to 14½ leave off firmer, and in better demand at 15 to 16; the directors have declared a divideed of 5s. per share (3000L), and the mine sampled on Wednesday 75 tons of lead ore for the fortnight. Van shares have receded to 60, 65, ex new, but the mines look better than ever. Van Consols also flat at 2½ to 2¾, owing to the closing of large speculative accounts. East Grenville, 3 to 3½; the 75 is worth 45£, per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the winze below the 55 is worth 4 tons per fathom for 6 ft. long. Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 2½; Bedford Consols, 25s. to 30s.; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 16 to 18; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; Drake Walls, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 7½ to 8; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Wheal Vo, 6 to 7; Herodsfoot, 40 to 42. New Pembroke, 4½ to 5; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 1168£, 3s., and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (800£) was declared, leaving 368£, 3s. in hand. The sales of copper ores during four months realised 2551£, tin, 1682£; and the ageuts state the bottom of the mine is opening out very satisfactorily. Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; North Lovell, 6 to 7; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Penhalls, 5½ to 5½, ex dividend of 4s. per share. Providence Mines, 34 to 36; South Frances, 25 to 28; Spearne Moor, 16 to 19; Tincroft, 28

are exceedingly good. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10 to 12½. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7.

Taquaril, 18s. to 20s.; advices have been received to the effect that

Taquarii, 18s. to 20s.; advices have been received to the effect that the excavations in the rich shoot of rock were holed on June 25, and excellent samples of gold taken from them. From Frontino and Bolivia the remittance for the month of May is 400 ozs. of gold, Australian United, 1½ to 1½; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Don Pedro del Rey, 2½ to 2½; the advices this month show produce weighed to date, 4736 oits.; estimate for month, 6736 oits.; no particular change has taken place at the mines. Pacific, 5½ to 6; Wheal Mary Ana, 8½ to 9½; Wheal Seton, 28 to 30; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3; East Lovell declined to 26, but leave off at 27 to 28.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been dull, and prices agitated, but not to the extent that other markets have been disturbed. As might have been anticiweek has been disturbed. As might have been anticipated, lead has already advanced 2l. per ton, and an active demand, from the panic price of Vans, has set in, and other dividend-paying lead mine shares are enquired for. Don Pedros, on a scarcity of stock, have risen to 2 pm. Taquaril, on favourable advices, and the draining of the old mine, have risen to 1 prem. Tankervilles have been bought to a considerable extent, and the advices are good. The latest official report from Van is that the lode in the 45 cross-cut, though 3½ fms. had been driven in the main part of the lode, the end was as rich as ever, worth 15 tons of lead per cubic fathom, or as far as seen, 52½ tons, equal to a money value of 630l, while there is yet a great stretch of lode before the end. There has been no other such mine for richness and permanence discovered in the present generation. Shares are in demand at 60l, 65l, ex new; and new shares, 52l, to 55l, prem. Tin has fallen a further 4l, per ton, making 12l, in about 14 days. East Lovell, Great Vor, and Tincroft have further fallen. Pacific, from numerous failures, have been driven down to 6l,; the return of 3l, per share will be made early next week. The report from Lander Hill silver mine is very favourable. The returns of silver will commence from this mine in a week or fortnight's time, and independent of the discovery in the 400 ft. able. The returns of silver will commence from this mine in a week or fortnight's time, and independent of the discovery in the 400 ft. level, other lodes will shortly be intersected in the 550 ft. level. Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 4. The advices from the mine are good, and the profit yield of the month of July is expected to be forwarded by cablegram next week. Subjoined are the list of closing prices:—Assheton, 4½ to 5½: Cae Gynon, 1½ to 1½; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; East Caradon, 4½ to 5½; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 7½ to 8; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 7½ to 8; Prince of Wales, ½ to ½; Tan-yr-Allt, 2½ to 3; Tankerville, 15½ to 15½; Van Consols, 2½ to 3; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Anglo-Argentine, ½ to 3 dis.; Cape Copper, 9½ to 10½ prem; Capula, 1½ to 1½; Chontales, ½ to ½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ½; General Brazilian, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; St. John del Rey, 19 to 21; Taquaril, ½ to ½ prem.; Yudanamutana, ½ to ½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET,-The unfortunate and unexpected outbreak of war between two such powerful nations as those of France and Germany has, of course, heavily affected the prices of all securities, but it says much in favour of our mines, that although they have been drawn into the vortex of the general decline in mar-ket value, they yet command considerable public attention. In fact, ket value, they yet command considerable public attention. In fact, if it had not been for the recent strong rise in Wicklow Copper to 104, and upwards, and in Mining Company of Ireland shares to 94. 10s. within a few days only of the startling news from the Continent, the fall would, probably, have been sourcely perceptible. Connorree shares, for instance, which had not participated in any advance on prices of late have during the last few exciting days, actually risen from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., and are much enquired for. But the two first-mentioned mines quickly lost their not firmly established rise. After passing through two completely blank days in blished rise. After passing through two completely blank days in dealings in mines, Wicklow Coppers, 22. 10s, paid, have just changed hands at 92. 2s, 6d., and Mining Company of Ireland shares, 74. paid, at 8t. 2s. 6d., and Mining Company of Ireland shares, 7t. paid, at 8t. 10s. Cape Copper, and other mining shares have, however, been neglected of late. Considerable attention was attracted to the fact, that the National Bank held its first half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in Dublin, at 3t. College of the paid of Hon, W. N. Massey in the chair. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per an ing prosper TIN TRA and are nov The follo

JULY

At Sou March and share) was Pearce's sk W. Ruie, a working by mine, the within the time past, At Whi working w 655t, 5s. 8d jun. repor is looking calciner is cient turn whits whit At Ne in the chalance of 1 5s, per sh At We—Balance May, 2553 interest 37141. 0s.

At the

Balcombe panies A on the fid At th Goslett is dividend on the quarring to fitable m At W chair) ti

At V At E made, to believed used in The EXP Livery was 95 of 186 tous;

of 10 the a lead Tu Sw direct firms man anot up" week para more

ing m BRO

nesda sion v

Stone Mr. P

8 has

price

par.

h the

lian

l in end

cent per annum, or 21s. per share, free of income tax, was declared, and the proprietary was congratulated on the prospects of increas-

ng prosperity.

TIN TRADE.—The Standards of Tin Ores were reduced on Monday

Jaconow :—Common, 116s.; superior common, 117s.; fine, 118s. and are now :- Com-superior fine, 119s.

The following dividends were declared during August :he following dividends were declared during August:—

Mines. Per share. Amount.

East Wheal Lovell £2 0 0 £3,812 0 0

Tankerville. 0 5 0 3,000 0 0

Pendarves United 10 0 0 2,560 0 0

Mate Valley. 0 5 0 2,260 0 0

Mate Valley. 0 5 0 0 1,600 0 0

Mate Valley. 0 5 0 0 1,600 0 0

Mint Company of Ireland 0 2 5½ 1,400 0 0

Mint Company of Ireland 0 0 1 0 1,225 0 0

Pendarves Bitchen 0 10 0 1,225 0 0

Pendarves Received 0 1 0 0 1,000 0 0

New Penbroke 0 2 6 800 0 0

New Penbroke 1 1 10 0 768 0 0

Wheal Jane. 1 10 0 768 0 0

Wheal Jane. 0 1 0 512 0 0

Gunnislake 0 1 0 512 0 0

Cwm Erfin 0 5 0 2,2615 0

Total.....£23,215 15 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a profit of 2174, 16s. 5d. A dividend of 2660l. (6l. per share) was declared—the new 50-in. cylinder engine, pitwork, &c., erected on Pearce's shafe, 2256l. 1ls. paid for; and 3030d. carried forward. Capts. P. Clymo, Walle, and J. Holman say—"Our new engine will be in proper course for working by the time it is wanted—everything in connection with it being on the mine, the cost for which is charged in the abstract of accounts to-day, and is mine, the count of the same as for some within the amount specified. The mine continues much the same as for some time past, but we still have to contend with the low price of copper."

wittine pass, but we still have to contend with the low price of copper,"
time pass, but we still have to contend with the low price of copper,"
At Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting on Monday, the accounts for March
and April showed a credit balance of 1423t, 5s, 8d. The profit on the two months'
working was 860t, 3s. A dividend of 768t, (1t. 10s, per share) was declared, and
85d, 5s. 8d, carried to credit of next account. Capts. W. Giles and W. Giles,
10s. reported upon the various points of operation. The tribute department
is looking well, and their future prospects are exceedingly good. The new
calciner is working satisfactorily; they are confident that they have now sufficient turning power to enable them to reduce and keep down the quantity of
whits which they have in stock, thereby increasing their return.

At New Wheal Charlotte meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Nicholson in the char), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a cash balance of 1421, 8s. 7d.; and liabilities in excess of assets, 12401, 8s. 10d. A call of

At West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed Balance carried over from last meeting, 6461. 15s. 10d.; costs for April and ay, 25531. 2s. 8d.; advance on tribute, 2201.; royalty, 1971. 14s. 1d.; bankers' terest and commission for six months, 661. 2s. 5d.; sundries, 301. 5s. 9d. = 141. 0s. 9d. Copper ores sold, 13004. 19s. 1d.; tho roes sold, 2011. 17s. 11d.; admeson tribute, 2104.; coash for stores sold, &c., 71. 5s. 6d.; calls received, 271. 4s.; lance, 1571. 3s. 3d. = 37144. 0s. 9d.

At the Blacn Caelan meeting, held on the mine on Tuesday (Mr. ombe in the chair), the formal proceedings, in accordance with the Comes Act, were compiled with. A large pile of high-class quality lead ore is

on the Formalls Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Wm. At the Penhalls Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Wm. Goslett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1048i. 17s. 11d. A divided of 4s. per share was declared. The report of the mine stated the profit on the quarter was decreased from the fact of a new boiler and two new ovenhaving been creeted, and the agents looked forward to a continuance of a pro-

At West Godolphin meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Wilson in the late) the accounts showed a debit balance of 70t. 13s. 5d. A call of 5s. per

harr was made.

At Wheal Emily Henrietta meeting, on Monday, the accounts bewed a debt balance of 6071.7s. 11d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At Excelsior Mine meeting, yesterday, a call of 6d. per share was made, to pay cost for the ensuing four months, from July 1, by which time it is elleved one of the lodes will be intersected in the deepadit. All energy will be set in the prosecution of this work.

med in the prosecution of this work.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday erening showed in the ISBUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 1,151,8164., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and builton" on the other side of the account. In the Banking DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "public deposits" of 196,5684.; in the "other deposits" of 1,94,7484.; in the "seven day and other bills" of 129,0494.; and in the "rest" of 24,9242.—1,555,3571.; yet, owing to the enormous increase of 2,656,487. In the "other securities" on the asset side of the account, there remains a total decrease in the reserve of 1,101,1904.

mains a total decrease in the reserve of 1,101,190.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in June was 952,630 tons, against 744,874 tons in the corresponding month, of 1869, showing a increase of 207,756 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 543,067 tons; Yorkshire, 39,089 tons; London, 5059 tons; Liverpool, 39,906 tons; Severn Ports, 253,450 tons; and Scotch Ports, 72,059 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 167,663 tons; Yorkshire, 2945 tons; London, 1520 tons; Liverpool, 11,692 tons; Severn Ports, 5430 tons; Scotch Ports, 18,506 tons. Total, Jan. to June, 5,107,996 tons, against 4,422,438 tons corresponding month last ver. ing month last year.

BRONFLOYD.—The general meeting was held on the mine on Wednesday, and a large number of shareholders were present. The occasion was made especially interesting by the starting of one of Blake's Stone-Breakers (15 ft. by 7 ft.) The meeting was presided over by Mr. Balcombe (managing director). The accounts, an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal, were passed, and a dividend of 1000l. (is, per share) was declared. A satisfactory report from the agent was submitted. A telegram (July 29) states that very rich lead has been cut in the 84 fathom level.

TUDLUMINE.—The following telegram has been received:—"The

TUOLUMNE.—The following telegram has been received:—"The property is secured, title is clear, commence operations immediately."

SWEETLAND CREEK.—The property has been visited by one of the irectors, who returned from California this week. He fully confirms the reports as to the value of the mine, and also as to its permanent character. There is already 1600t, profits in hand towards another dividend, and it is expected that the profits from the "clean up" of the present month (which will be known in the course of next week) will enable the directors to declare another dividend. Pre-parations are being made for working the company's mines upon a more extensive and vigorous scale.

#### THE BELSTONE MINING COMPANY

CLIMITED).

DIRECTORS—JAMES WILSON, Esq.—CHAIRMAN.
DANIEL SHILSON, Esq.
OLIVER YORK, Esq.
OLIVER YORK, Esq.
DLICTTORS—London: MESSRS. STEVENS, WILKINSON, AND HARRIES.
OKSULTING ENGINEER.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
CAPT. JOSEPH RICHARDS, DEVON GREAT COOSOLS Mines, Tavistock.
AUDITOR—H. C. WISS, Esq.
SECRETARY—MR. F. R. REEVES.

BECRETARY—MR. F. R. REEVES.

Report of the Directors for presentation at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, to be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 2, Royal Exchange buildings, in the City of London, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, 1870, at Twelve noon precisely:—

The directors have much satisfaction in being able to report that the whole of the share capital has been taken up, and the financial position of the company thereby secured. The whole of the company is the proprietors has, with the exception of about £25, been paid.

The whole of the discount of the company ils tons il cwts. of copper ore have been sold, preducing £85 15s. 10d.; this was raised by only nine men, working on the surfounding from such a shallow depth may be taken as a most satisfactory proof of the resources of the mine.

The hauler machinery, new water-wheel, &c., recommended by Captain Richards, are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The 40 fm. level is being driven as, and other works are being pushed forward. The men on tribute, and soon as stopped, and are now assisting on the surface.

As soon as topped, and are now assisting on the surface.

As condained and an action of the greatest hope, and feel as consequenced with, and your directors have the greatest hope, and feel as consequenced with, and your directors have the greatest hope, and feel as consequenced with and your directors have the greatest hope, and feel as consequenced with and your directors have the greatest hope, and feel as consequenced with the first of the formation of the formation of the surface.

Ry order of the Board.

FRAS. R. REEVES, Secretary.

REAM ENGINE FOR SALE —A 36 in evilinder ENGINE

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE,—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fly wheel 12 tons. The whole to be sold in One Lot. A great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. James Hickey, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

PUMPING ENGINE.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND ENGINE, capable of pumping complete preferred.

Address, statistic restrictions of water per hour; if with PUMPS, stating particulars, W. A. BICHARDSON, 45, Holt Hill, Tranmere, British Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of this Association will be HELD at LIVERPOOL, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of leptember, 1870.

September, 1870.

PRESIDENT ELECT—PROFESSOR HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.,
President of the Ethnological Society of London.

Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Assistant-General Secretary, G. GRIFFITH, Esq., M.A., Harrow.

Information about Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Municipal Offices, Liverpool.

WANTED, an ACTIVE MAN, capable of taking the MANAGE-MENT, underground and on suface, of a LEAD MINK in NORTH WALES. He must have previously filled a similar situation, be able to dial and keep working plans, and be thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address, with full particulars, stating salary, age, &c., to "C. J.," Post Office, Hope Molit

ZINC.—A Gentleman with first-class references, who has had thirteen years' experience in the ERECTION and MANAGEMENT of ZINC WORKS in Belgium, Silesia, and during the last five years in England, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT here or abroad, to ERECT or INSPECT ZINC SMELTING and MANUFACTURING WORKS.

Address, "T. F.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs in SOUTH WALES for RENTING a BLAST FURNACE, nearly complete, on very favourable terms, on a property having superior SMELTING COAL and IRONSTONE, with COKE OVENS, a SIDING to a RAILWAY, and in the immediate neighbourhood of HÆMATITE ORE and LIMESTONE.

For particulars, apply addressed letter box, 206, Post Office, Bristol.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN INTEREST in a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING
PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed.
For particulars, address "G. and R.," care of Mr. B. Fothergill, C.E., 15,
George-street, Mansion House, London.

COLLIERY LEASES TO BE SOLD. TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a COLLIERY, situate in the heart of the BRYMBO and WREXHAM COAL FIELD, with PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., complete, and in work daily.

Apply to Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS, Engineer and Surveyor, Holywell.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, A FIRST-RATE COLLIERY OF BITUMINOUS COAL, equal to 70 or 80 tons a day. For particulars, apply to "J. M. M.," Cambrian Office, Swansea.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

IIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMER-ON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th or Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-50th after a moderate outlay, nell mines pay cost.

Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY
Notice is hereby given, that at a BOARD MEETING, held this day, the
directors have authorised the PAYMENT of a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, PAYABLE on the 6th of August
next; and that the Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3rd of
August inclusive.

By order,
J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

No. 8, Austinfriars, July 26th, 1870.

THE VAN CONSOLS LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES: 14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STRRET, LONDON.

OFFICES: 14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, BONDON.
Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Shareholders in this company will be HELD at the Mine, on TUESDAY, the
9th day of August, 1870, at Two viclock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
directors' report and accounts, the election of directors and auditors, and for
the transaction of the general business of the company, when your attendance
is particularly requested.

By order of the Board,

MATTHEW GREENE, Secretary.

The Transfer Ledger will be closed from the 2d to 16th August, 1870, inclusive. The directors, in deference to the wish of some of the larger shareholders, have called this meeting to be held at the Mine, wish, by so doing, to give all shareholders an opportunity of seeing the property and the work done since the commencement of operations.

The mine is situate about three miles from the town of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. Trains leave Shrewsbury in the morning in time for the meeting, and return the same day.—26th July, 1870.

THE GREAT ROCK LEAD MINING COMPANY
Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of this
company will be HELD on the Mine, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August, at
Two o'clock precisely, to transact the general business of the company, and
Notice is hereby further given, that at the close of the above an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD for the purpose of substituling the following Clause—viz.

titing the following Clause—viz.:

"i. — The directors shall receive as remuneration for their services (subject as herein provided) 5 per cent. on the profits divided among the shareholders in each year; provided that such remuneration shall not in any one year be less than £5%, or more than £5%, to be divided as they, the directors, shall

determine."
Heu of Clause 61 of the Articles of Association of the company, which now In the of Clause of of the Articles of Association of the Company, which now stands as under:—

"61.—When the number of the directors does not exceed three they shall be paid for their services the sum of £150 per annum, and £50 for each director above three, and not exceeding in the whole five, and in every year when a cash dividend or bonus shail be declared of £15 per cent. or more per annum upon the paid-up and considered paid-up capital of the company, they shall be entitled to an additional sum at the rate of £50 per annum for each director, the whole of the above to be divided as the directors may determine."

By order of the Board,

9. Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., July 27, 1870.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the Such last, until after the meeting.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th inst. until after the meeting.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby givan, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, 63. Bishopsgate-servet Within, London, E.C., on MONDAY, August the 8th, at Two clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive the directors' report, and the accounts and balance-sheet for the past year.

To clect two directors in the room of C. A. Elliott, Esq., and C. Legg, Esq., going out of office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

To elect addirector in the room of the late C. R. Essex, Esq.

To fix the remuneration to be paid to the auditor for the past year,

To elect a director in tien of J. B. Elkin, Esq., and C. Ehrensperger, Esq., going out of office, but who offer themselves for re-election.

And to transact the ordinary business of the company.

By order of the Board.

W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

A USTRALIAN UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

In accordance with the following Special Resolution, passed and confirmed on the 4th and 20th day of July instant, viz. "That the directors are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the company by a sum not execeding £15,400, in shares of £2 10s. each, with a preferential dividend of not exceeding £15 per cent, per annum out of profits; the present shares to be entitled to 15 per cent, per annum out of profits; the present shares to be entitled to 15 per cent, per annum in the second place, and then all the shares to rank alike for further dividends out of profits. Nevertheless, that the company may at any time after three years pay off the shares created for the above increase of capital, in one sum or by instalments, together with a bonus of not less than 25 per cent."

HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER, on presenting the same at the office, 8, Austinfriars, London, to be marked, are ENTIFLED to THEIR PROPORTION of the PREFERENCE SHARES (namely, one for every three), provided they accept the same on the necessary form (to be obtained at the office), and PAY a DEFOSIT of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, on or before the 5th day of August DEX. failing which their right to the said dahares will

provided they accept the same on the necessary form (to be obtained at the office), and PAY a DEPOSIT of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, on or before the 5th day of August next, failing which their right to the said shares will become thereby ab-ollutely forfeited.

The directors have resolved to fix the full rate of 15 per cent. on these shares, as authorised by the Special Resolution, and to call up the amount of £2 10s. per share, as follows:—

A deposit of 10s. per share, payable on the 5th day of August next, and the remainder as required, but not more than 10s. per share at a time, nor at less intervals than three months.

By order of the Board.

J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

8, Austinfriars, London, 20th July, 1870.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848, 1849, and 1857, and in the MATTER OF THE NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY

BY DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1870, at half-past One o'clock in the atternoon, at his Chambers, Roils-yard, Chancery-lane, London, proceed to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the List of Contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge proposes that such Call shall be for FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE. All persons interested are entitled to attend such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1870. ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY. MESSES. G. W. AND T. CRAIR

SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.

WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON. FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES, Effecting a SAVING of FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER

CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER. Address,—MESSES. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON,

ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
(Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN

BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR, IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.

Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,-H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,

No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER. A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT. "DON OIL" INSTEAD OF YELLOW GREASE,

For the AXLES of RAILWAY WAGONS and CARRIAGES.

DON OIL CAN BE APPLIED IN THE COMMON GREASE BOXES, And has been already adopted for this purpose by many of the leading coal and iron companies.

The following is a report of a test by Mr. Connectus Lundle, of the Rhymney Railway Company, on one of their carriages:—

following is a report of a test by Mr. CONNELIUS LUNDIE, of the ay Company, on one of their carriagos:

RAILWAY CARRIAGE, No. 3,
Yellow grease Don OIL
1868. used (ibs.) used (pints). Miles
March 5. 4 4 4

1, 6. 1 111.
1, 7. 111.
1, 8. 1/4 1/4 111.
1, 10. 1 1 111.
1, 10. 1 1 111.
1, 11. 1/4 111.
1, 12. 1 1 111.
1, 13. 1 1 111.
1, 14. 1 1/4 11.
1, 15. 1 1 11.
1, 16. 1 1 11.
1, 16. 1 1 11.
1, 17. 1 1 1 1
1, 18. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 19. 1 1 11.
1, 20. 1 1 1 11.
1, 21. 1 1 11.
1, 22. 1/4 11.
1, 23. 1 1 11.
1, 23. 1 1 11.
1, 23. 1 1 11.
1, 23. 1 1 1/4.

Total 21/4 634

CORNELIUS LUNDIE, Manager Total ..... 211/2 N.B.—The difference in the cost of grease and oil used as above is FIFTY PER CENT. In favour of the DON OIL.

DUNCAN BROTHERS. 20, UNITY BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

ENGINE COVERS-TARPAULINS-AIR SHAFTING FOR MINES.

THE BEST DESCRIPTIONS, and as SUPPLIED to the HE BEST DESCRIPTION AND LARGEST FIRMS, can be obtained at—
BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S.

2, DUKE STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS. NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other RONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICE,—118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for

HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons

for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed spe
cially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

\*.\* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS of PUMPING and OTHER ENGINES and GENERAL
MACHINERY, have FOR SALE:—
ONE 36 in, PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 30 in, PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 8 in, HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.
Several Cornish BOILERS.
Also a large assortment of NEW and SECONDHAND PITWORK, at moderate prices.

LONDON OFFICES—1 and a Contract of the contr

LONDON OFFICES,-1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

\* \* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: the Consett Iron Works; Notes on Continental Mining, No. V.; Remarks on English and Foreign Iron Works; Joint-Stock Companies, and the Manufacture of Iron in South Wales; Improved Blasting-furnaces; Coal for the Admiralty; Welsh and North Country Coal (T. W. Bunning); Improved Pumping Machinery; Gold Mining in Nova Scotia (C. F. Eschweiler); New Zealand as a Colonial Gold Field; Metallic Mining in the North, No. V. (W. Gibson); Mineral Wealth of Ireland; Mining in the South of the Isle of Man; Mining in Cornwall and Wales (A. Francis); Holmbush and Kelly Bray Mines (W. G. Olds); Mining in the Marizon District (A. Bennett); Queen Mine (T. J. Barnard)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.

LEAD ORES. te, Mines, Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

20—Caldbeck Fells 46% £12 15 6 Shield and Dinning.

— ditto 20 9 6 0 John Warwick.

23—Great North Laxey 25 12 19 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co.

—Foxdale 100 23 18 0 Shedon, Bush, & Co.

25—Powell United 40 12 4 0 Sims, Willyams, & Co.

—East Logylas 30 12 1 0 ditto

—Cwmystwith 25 12 4 0 ditto

—Glogfach 45 17 2 0 Shedon, Bush, & Co.

29—Bwich Consols 50 15 0 6 Stock and Co.

—Trewetha 32 28 6 6 Sims, Willyams, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

COPPER ORE.

COPPER ORE.

NO SALE on Thursday last, July 28.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and Parcels.—West Tolgus 438—West Seton 402—Whoal Seton (Pendarres) 320—Crenver and Wheal Abraham 239—Carn Brea 269—North Treskerby 241—South Crofty 230—East Gronville 230—Whoal Basset 197—Clifford 141—East Pool 119—East Carn Brea 100—Poldiec 70—Emity Henrietta 20—East Basset 20—North Roskear 10—Wheal Grenville 5.—Total, 3111 tons,

some other dling habi With

are so u rais with adh more squ into

rall grade Go no im no teri or se in or se in or se in the tri or se in or se in the tri se in the t

#### Motiges to Congespondenis.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being ont of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ROCHE CONSOLS TIN MINE.—Can any person inform me what is being done at this mine? The reports have ceased for the last two months. Perhaps Capt. Parkyn, the agent, has too many mines under his care to give them all proper attention.—A SHAREHOLDER.

attention.—A SHAREHOLDER.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—In the accounts of this company I find a charge of 51.5s. for the Secretary's attendance at a meeting, irrespective of the amount for his secretaryship. Now, considering the condition of our finances, this is a matter the prudence of which is much to be questioned. While we are called upon to furnish money for working the mine, the Secretary should have been one of the first in endeavouring to reduce unnecessary expenditure, rather than add to our burthens.

LUCY PHILIPS GOLD MINING COMPANY—Now that this company is about to

than add to our burthens.

LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Now that this company is about to be numbered among the things of the past, it occurs to me whether, as shareholders, we cannot compet those who promoted the company to satisfy us as to the legitimacy of the report upon which we were induced to subscribe our money; in other words, whether it was really the report of the late Captain Henry James. It has been whispered that such is not the case. I understand that our late Chairman is one of Capt. James's executors, and therefore the most likely person to throw light upon this all-important matter. If he does really possess any document by which this matter can be satisfactorily cleared up, it is clearly his duty to lay it before the shareholders, and if he does not it is equally his duty to let us know, as thereby all distrustful whisperings would be silenced.—A SHAREHOLDER.

HARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purely as a second and a sile of purely as a second and a second a second a second and a second a secon

would be slienced.—A SMAREHOLDERA.

BARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid the necessity of frequent application we may state our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s, per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

#### THE MINING JOURNAL. Bailway and Commencial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1870.

THE WAR, AND ITS PROBABLE INFLUENCE ON THE METAL TRADES OF THE COUNTRY.

Wars, it is said, are the lawsuits of nations, and neutrals with re-Wars, it is said, are the lawsuits of nations, and neutrals with regard to the belligerents occupy much the same position as in courts of law the lawyers occupy with respect to the plaintiffs and defendants—so long as they merely look upon the affair as a matter of business they have large chances of profit, with very little risk of serious loss. The last lesson which the world received of the truthfulness of these views was from Prussia herself, when, during the last Russian war, she secured, by maintaining a doubtful neutrality, all the lesh of the fowl, whilst both the Russians and their opponents were compelled to be control with little section. to be contented with little more than the feathers. England has now the opportunity to profit by neutrality, and, if she afford no greater facilities to France than Russia received from Prussia in 1855, Prussia

facilities to France than Russia received from Prussia in 1855, Prussia will have nothing to complain of, and England may find, when the present belligerents have settled their differences, that her commercial affairs have been less seriously interfered with than was at first anticipated. The probable influence of the war upon the metal trades of the country may be stated in a very few words—tin, it is to be feared, may decline to a ruinously low price, so far as the English tin mines are concerned: copper will not materially improve; but every other metal will attain a highly satisfactory position, and this improverment will likewise extend itself to coal.

That serious excitement should be exhibited on the various metal markets of the kingdom, when it is supposed that the trade with France would be interfered with, was reasonably to have been expected, but that feeling is now rapidly passing away, and there appears every probability that the metal market will rapidly acquire a thoroughly sound and healthy position. Freights are somewhat higher to both French and Russian ports, and to Hamburg the rate is nearly double that which ruled before the declaration of war; but as the closing of the German ports altogether is not considered likely to have a serious effect upon English trade, neither iron nor coal masters appear to have any serious apprehensions. On the Middleshorous market there has been an absence of any unwayed existing the serious affect there has been an absence of any unwayed existing the serious affect there has been an absence of any unwayed existing the serious affect there has been an absence of any unwayed existing the serious affect there has been an absence of any unwayed existing the serious affects and serious defect upon a serious apprehensions. masters appear to have any serious apprehensions. On the Middles-borough market there has been an absence of any unusual excite-ment, and it is ca'culated that the suspension of trade with Prussia will only throw about 25,000 or 30,000 tons of pig-iron upon the mar-bet during the remainder of the season and the this care. ket during the remainder of the season, and that this can readily be disposed of elsewhere. The improvement in lead and spelter is al-ready very considerable; yet, looking at the movements in the market on former similar occasions, much larger advances may fairly

be anticipated. With regard to the prospect of England participating in the war, it is gratifying to find that in commercial circles the feeling that it is but a remote contingency daily becomes stronger; France has de-clared her intention to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and has given the strongest possible evidence of her sincerity in the case by placing all French citizens within the dominions of the King of PRUSSIA under the protection of the English flag. This step has given the greatest possible satisfaction throughout France, and wish re-ference to it a French journal, by no means imperialist in its views, remarks that the arrangement is one of the most delicate compli-ments that could have been exchanged between the two countries; and it is added, after mentioning the unanimous and fraternal feel-ing existing between them, that "the commercial treaties have com-pleted the amalgamation of their interests, and the rendering of war impossible between them, because it would be a frightful commer-cial disaster alike for England and France, whatever might be the issue of the battle." issue of the battle."

#### THE WAR, AND TRADE.

Speculation is now rife as to the effect the war between France and Prussia will have on the general trade of the country. That some few trades will suffer is more than likely, but that several of our most important industries will be more benefited than otherwise is also apparent. The iron trade, which has been very active for some time, is likely to maintain its present position, and so far there does not appear to be any falling off in the demand for the manufactured article, whilst the production of pig-iron was never larger than at present. Railway material is still in active request, and large quantities continue to be shipped from several of our northern ports to Russia and other countries. Arms of every description, from the re-Russia and other countries. Arms of every description, from the re-volver to the heaviest cannon, are being very extensively manufac-tured, and those engaged in their production were scarcely ever busier. The gunmakers of Birmingham are evidently going to enjoy a long season of activity, as nearly every power in Europe is now intent on arming, so as to be prepared; for, although war has been intent on arming, so as to be prepared; for, although war has been commenced by two great nations, no one can tell how many will be involved in it before it is terminated. In Sheffield the manufacturers of armour-plates, who have been tolerably busy for some time, are likely to be still busier, seeing that not only plates, but shields, will be much enquired for. In general cutlery goods Germany has long been a formidable rival to Sheffield, producing articles much cheaper than that town, and consequently doing a large continental trade. Many of the manufactories in Prussia, however, will now be denuded of a large portion of their workpeople, so that the production for Many of the manufactories in trussia, nowever, will now be denucled of a large portion of their workpeople, so that the production for some time to come will be of a very limited character, and will lead to a large introduction of English goods. Another disadvantage which will cling to Germany during the war, and even thus early is felt, is the want of coal for manufacturing purposes. In textile fabrics, although some of the ordinary markets will be closed to our goods, yet others no doubt will be opened out. The mills at Lille, where are the principal producers of linen goods in France, and who send not only on the Continent, but also to England, will not only send not only on the Continent, but also to England, will not only be short handed, but will have the whole of Germany closed to their produce; and the same, also, will be the case with regard to the other staple goods of French manufacture. English shipping cannot but be very greatly benefited by the war, and freights are already begin-ning to rise, seeing that Prussian and French vessels—more particu-

larly the former—cannot take part in the general trade as they have hitherto done. Therefore, not only will the freights to Europe and all parts of the world be closed to the vessels of the belligerent powers, or nearly so, but the greater part of the exports and imports as well will be taken by British bottoms.

all parts of the world be closed to the vessels of the belligerent powers, or nearly so, but the greater part of the exports and imports as well will be taken by British bottoms.

The suddenness of the declaration of war rather embarrassed those engaged in the coal trade, but that has now passed away, and colliery proprietors and shippers are looking forward to there being a better demand for steam qualities. France, as might have been expected, has declared officially that she does not look upon coal as contraband of war. The same declaration, however, has not been as yet made by Prussia, and most probably will not be. France, with her large steam navy afloat, will require a large quantity of steam coal, and, as none of her ports are likely to be blockaded, she, no doubt, will be able to get all that she requires, and already it is understood several vessels have been taken upon the Tyne on French account. From the Yorkshire ports, also, it is very likely that a fair trade will be done in steam coal, seeing that from both Hull and Grimsby almost any quantity could be sent, and of a quality that could scarcely be excelled. Both the ports named will, to some extent, suffer from the blockade of Hamburg and other of the Prussian ports, to which a large business has usually been done at this season of the year. It is more than likely, however, that the loss will be fully counterbalanced by an increased trade with other powers. Prussia and her dependencies, which take about 1,500,000 tons of coal annually from this country, will be at a considerable disadvantage owing to the stoppage of the ordinary supplies. The rather limited navy of Prussia is not likely to be inconvenienced owing to the inability to obtain steam coal from England, seeing that she can draw upon her own mines, although the quality may not be equal to that of ours. The above facts and data may be taken as a fair indication of the probable state of trade in connection with the war, even should it be kept within its present limits.

#### THE SILKSTONE COAL FIELD.

There is now some prospect of one of the largest and most valuable coal fields in the kingdom being opened out, and which cannot fail to become a valuable source of investment to the promoters, whilst it will also afford employment to thousands of men for many general content of the content rations to come. The finest seam of coal at present worked in Yorkshire is that known as the Barnsley bed, being from 8 to 9 feet in thickness, consisting of excellent "hards" and "softs," and is worked from a point quite close to Sheffield, and from thence to the north and west of Normanton, but in some instances under a different name; indeed, the coal field commences in the south, near to Nottingham, and proceeds from thence to Staveley, Woodhouse Mill, to the north, by way of Tinsley. It is also found under the magnesian limestone, which overlays the coal measures, being worked at Shireonks, and is also got on the edge of the magnesian formation, within six miles of Doncaster, at Denaby Main, at a depth of 447 yards. Beneath the of Doncaster, at Denaby Main, at a depth of 447 yards. Beneath the Barnsley seam is the Silkstone bed, almost unrivalled as a house coal, and fully equal to the best Durham. The distance from the Barnsley Thick coal to the Silkstone averages about 385 yards, and as yet has not been pierced through from the former seam. The extent of the unworked field comprises many miles, and has not been defined, not having been explored, and contains one field alone, in which even the Barnsley coal has as yet been undisturbed, of upwards of six square miles in extent, near to Hemsworth, the former bed being at a depth of 565 yards. The quality of the seam of the Silkstone coal —which is worked towards its outerop in various parts of the district—is superior to that found in the southern part of the field. It forms the datum line for most of the other beds, and in its fossil flora is the richest of all our seams, with fine specimens of Lepidodendra, trict—is superior to that found in the southern part of the field. It forms the datum line for most of the other beds, and in its fossil flora is the richest of all our seams, with fine specimens of Lepidodendra, Stigmaria (roots of Sigillaria and allied plants), Ulodendron Allani, &c. Lying between the Barnsley and Silkstone seams are some very fine beds of ironstone, including what is known as the Tankersley ore, being not only of considerable thickness, but also of a very excellent quality, and being about midway between the two beds. Still lower we come to another fine seam of coal—the Parkgate coal—which under the Barnsley is from 5 feet upwards. After passing through what is known as the Thornoliffe Thin coal, rather less than 2 feet in thickness, we reach the Silkstone Four-feet coal, and then the Silkstone main. Close to Worsborough Park, about two miles from Barnsley, a field for opening out nearly 3000 acres under the Barnsley bed has been marked out, and, of course, could be extended in nearly every direction to an almost unlimited extent. In that locality the water has been completely drained to the lower grounds, so that there would be few difficulties to contend with in sinking. The depth to be sunk from the leading pits in South Yorkshire from the Barnsley bed will be indicated by showing the depths of the collieries working that seam, which are—North Gawber, 106 yards; Craik's, 161 yards; Mount Osborne, 192 yards; the Oaks, 293 yards; Swaithe Main, 230 yards; Mount Osborne, 192 yards; the Oaks, 293 yards; Swaithe Main, 230 yards; Denaby Main, 447 yards, &c. At an averge death as before stated, of 385 yards work bow the above the Silkers. Swaithe Main, 230 yards; Nombell Mini, 232 yards; Darreld Main, 337 yards; Lund Hill, 214 yards; Swinton Common, 237 yards; Thrybergh Hall, 288 yards; Denaby Main, 447 yards, &c. At an average depth, as before stated, of 385 yards below the above the Silkstone coal would be reached. It may be stated that but for the latemented death of the late Mr. PARKIN JEFFCOCK, who, it will be recollected, was killed by the explosion at the Oaks Colliery, in 1866, the Silkstone coal would have been opened out under the Barnsley, as that gentleman, just before that sad calamity took place, was in treaty for the field to which we have more particularly alluded, and of which the following is a section from the Barnsley seam:

Thickness. Depth in yards.

Barnsley coal Feet 10 0 239

Swallow Wood 5 0 69

Rockley 1 18 110

Tankersley ironstone 2 3 10

Plockton coal 2 3 10

Parkgate 6 9 90

Thorneliffe Thin coal 2 6 50

Slikstone Four-feet 4 0 70

Main, average 5 0 40

Total depth 669

the above nigres have been turnined by a gentleman who is heterested in the Silkstone coal field, and may, therefore, be looked upon as in every way reliable. It may be stated that the coal could be easily and safely worked at 669 yards, seeing that at Dukinfield it is got at 700 yards, and at Bose Bridge, near Wigan, at 813 yards.

#### PATENT COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

Amongst the many inventions patented during the last 10 or 12 years Amongst the many inventions pate need during the last 10 or 12 years having for their object the getting of coal by machinery none appear better calculated to effect that object more expeditiously, safely, and economically than that of Mr. HURD, of the Albion Foundry, Wakefield. Many coalmasters have objected to the introduction of machinery into their pits on the ground that it would meet with a most determined opposition from the workmen, and the probable stoppage of work. To do away with that objection, which is, no doubt, very well founded, Mr. HURD has invented a machine to be worked by hand, and has just completed one, which we saw a few days since, and from the easy manner in which it can be worked—and we saw it in operation—we have every reason to believe that even the miners themselves would not object to its introduction, seeing that it would do for them what is at the present time the most laborious as well as the most dangerous part of their work. Since Mr. HURD'S machine was patented considerable additions in the shape of improvements have been made, and it now appears to be nearly all that could be desired. The machine, which is easily set in motion, is worked by an ordinary crank, the handle being easily turned, whilst there is a little or no danger of getting it out of gear. When set in motion the series of link stocks contain the cutters, which latter passes round a pulley and round a toothed wheel fixed to a shaft, and advances the cutters, six in number, but of different shapes (and and advances the cutters, six in number, but of different shapes (and placed at some distance from each other), to the face of the coal. The hand machine runs on an ordinary rail, or can be lifted about independent of it, whilst it is so arranged that it can be adapted to any height of roof, and kept firmly attached to the top by an ordinary screw, which is very easily regulated. Seeing that the largest number of fatal accidents in our collieries are caused by falls of roof and coal whilst the miner is "holing," the introduction of a hand-cutting machine for performing that work, and so doing away with

the danger attending it, cannot but be of the greatest interest to colliery owners. It may be stated that the machine to which we have liery owners. It may be stated that the machine to which we have drawn attention is for cutting horizontally, but Mr. HURD states that he is about to make a machine which will cut both vertically and horizontally. When it is considered that something like 4 yards can be cut in an hour to a considerable depth, the value of the machine will be apparent. It is expected that it will be tested in a few days at the Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, when we expect to be able to give the results.

days at the Wharneliffe Silkstone Colliery, when we expect to be able to give the results.

Mr. HURD has also got one of the large power machines nearly completed; but, unlike the one tried some time since, it would have two cylinders, and some other modifications and improvements. In connection with the coal-cutting machines, Mr. HURD is now engaged in making one of his patent reversible engines, worked with, out the aid of cams or eccentries to give the motive power. That is produced by the inlets of the cylinders, the effect being the same as that given by the Cornish valves. It has also the advantage of being less liable to get out of order than the ordinary engine, whilst it can be made at a less price. It can be adapted for every description of work where steam-power is required, and is now receiving a good deal of attention from coalowners and others.

Mr. FIRTH, of Leeds, who is the patentee of a pick machine.

good deal of attention from coalowners and others.

Mr. Firth, of Leeds, who is the patentee of a pick machine, which has been worked continuously at Tinsley Colliery, near Leeds, for the last three or four years, has purchased one-half of the patent from Mr. HURD, so well assured is he of the value of the invention. The machine of Mr. Firth's, to which allusion is made, is the well-known pick one, and which has been frequently described. Some improvements have recently been made in it, and it is now being worked in what is known as the "Little coal," which is 2 ft. 8 in. thick. A few days since a face of 500 yards was cut in one running over a depth of 3 ft. by a new arrangement of the pick, which clears out the dirt as it proceeds along. At present about that quantity will be got without difficulty when the workings are being undercut, but it is expected that nearly double that quantity will be got without difficulty when the workings are pened out.

As we have been given to understand that a number of Mr.  $_{
m HURD'S}$ As we have been given to understand that a full of all, HURD'S hand and power machines have been ordered to go to various mining districts in the kingdom, we certainly think that the prospects of the successful introduction of coal-cutting machines into our collieries are successful introduction of coal-cutting machines into our collieries are more encouraging than they have yet been; and, if the practical results are at all equal to what the patentees say they are, we have no doubt but that colliery owners will be inclined to try them; and, if found adapted to their requirements, then they would not only be of great advantage to themselves, but to their workmen also, whilst at the same time they would tend greatly to reduce the annual loss of life from accidents in our collieries. life from accidents in our collieries.

#### MINERAL STATISTICS FOR 1869.

MINERAL STATISTICS FOR 1869.

It is with satisfaction that we learn that the health of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his duties. Owing to his prolonged absence, and enforced rest from all mental labour, the production of the Mineral Statistics has necessarily been greatly interrupted. We are, however, informed that the first portion of that publication has been placed, within the last few days, in the hands of the printer, and no time, it is hoped, will now be lost in completing the returns of our mineral produce.

The duty of collecting returns from all the mines and collieries of the United Kingdom is a most arduous task. In France, Belgium, and Prussia, where these returns are rendered compulsory, large staffs of officers are engaged in the production of the mineral statistics, In this country one man only, Mr. Robert Hunt, is engaged on the work, and the returns are perfectly voluntary, involving, in most cases, a direct application to each individual mine, colliery, or iron work. It appears that the returns are furnished, upon application, with much readiness; the value of those annual returns being fully appreciated by all who are engaged in any of our mineral industries. In the present state of the health of the Keeper of Mining Records, we venture to suggest that great relief would be afforded, and the publication of the Mineral Statistics considerably quickened, if the owners or agents of mineral properties would, without waiting for the formal application, forward at once their returns for 1869 to the Mining Record Office, in Jermyn-street.

#### GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following return of the quantity and value of gold exported from the different provinces of New Zealand for the quarters ending respectively March 31, 1870, and March 31, 1869, will be interesting, as showing its distribution over the different gold fields, and the increase or decrease in the production of the several auriferous distribution.

 districts :—
 Quarter, March 31, 1879.
 Quarter March 31, 1869.

 Otago
 Ozs. 46,386
 £185,628
 Ozs. 35,899
 £143,596

 Nelson
 41,106
 165,318
 45,258
 181,032

 Westland
 38,933
 155,647
 43,238
 173,032

 Auckband
 30,098
 105,997
 41,674
 131,273

 Southland
 885
 3,642
 9
 36

 Mariborough
 48
 192
 166
 684

Totals ...... 157,326 £616,324 166,264 £629,633
The following is a return of the total export of gold from New Zealand between April 1, 1857, and March 31, 1870, which is interesting, as showing the importance of the mining operations to the

diggers produce.

#### MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

The admixture of iron ore with pig or east-iron in definite propor-In admixture of iron ore with pig or east-iron in definite proportions, with a view to improve the quality of the iron, or convert it page of work. To doaway with that objection, which is, no doubt, well founded, Mr. Hurd has invented a machine to be worked, and, and has just completed one, which we saw a few days since, from the easy manner in which it can be worked—and we saw operation—we have every reason to believe that even the miners is selves would not object to its introduction, seeing that it would naces, and special furnaces have been from time to time proposed and re-proposed, yet we are not aware that any one of the inventions have come into general use. Such processes as those of EWALD RIEPE, UCHATIUS, and others, all proved excellent under special conditions—that is to say, when a particular kind of pig metal was used, and a particular iron ore employed as a flux, but experience abundantly proved that it was the fact of the metal and the flux being exactly adapted to each other that led to success, and not the mere addition of an iron ore to the metal. In the case of UCHATIUS'S patent, the old Ebbw Vale Company paid heavily for their experience, for although the process worked admirably with the ores and metal for which it was invented, with British material it proved

practically worthless.

It is difficult to understand how at the present time any patent for the mere admixture of an ore with the metal in the puddling-furnace could be supported, although the use of a particular ore, as claimed by Messrs. HOPKINS and COLLINS, of New York, who have lived upon the Leader Hill increase of Recommendations. fixed upon the Leader Hill iron ore of Pennsylvania, may be patentable, of course assuming that they possess a property in the said Leader Hill ore which they propose to use. They claim, however, col.

something more than this—not only that particular ore, "but any other iron ore containing the same ingredients," as a flux in the puddiing-furnace; so that really they would prevent many ores now habitually used from being employed without paying royalty to them. With regard to the mode of carrying out their invention, they state that they place on the hearth of the puddling-furnace about 35 kilos. Weight of the Leader Hill iron ore (or other iron ore which on analysis may be found to resemble it in character and constituents), and on the top of this ore they place about 150 kilos. of pig-iron. These substances are melted down in the puddling-furnace in the usual manner, and the workman or puddler works the mass precisely as if he were puddling ordinary molten pig-iron in order to make wrought-iron in the ordinary way, the object being to thoroughly mix the iron ore and molten pig-iron. When the two ingredients are thoroughly well mixed the damper is to be lowered, and kept so until the mass commences to thicken; the damper is then to be raised, and the semi-molten mass is to be boiled and well work of with the rabble until the metal has become partly decarbonised, and adheres to the tool; it will then be ready to be balled up and removed from the furnace, in order to be stamped, hammered, or squeezed, in order to remove the slag, and then it may be rolled down into rolls or bars, which when broken will be found to be steel of good quality. If wrought-iron be required, the metal must be allowed to remain a little longer in the furnace, and be worked a little more, so as to still further decarbonise it. This will then produce a superior quality of malleable bar-iron.

THE WAR, AND THE STEAM COAL TRADE.—The Attorney-General's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday must be highly gratifying to the colliery proprietors throughout the kingdom. The Government does not prohibit the export of coal by British subjects to France or Prussia. Under certain circumstances exports of coal, no doubt, become contraband of war; but the Government find it impossible to define the circumstances under which it may or may not be contraband, and the question is one that will have to be determined according to international law by the Prize Courts of the country by which the vessels are captured. In case of capture, the tribunal will be the same whether the ship is trading to a blockaded or non-blockaded port. The English Government will not seize vessels carrying coal unless it be clearly shown that they are store-ships in the hands of the belligerents. This decision is alike advantageous to England and to the manufacturing interests of both France and Prussia. Practically, then, the export trade will go on as usual. The French have declared that they will not, under any circumstances, regard coal as contraband of war; the Prussians wish it to be so only so far as it shall deprive France of her ordinary supply of coal, and the English, whilst preserving to the utmost their neutrality by preventing the coaling of French war ships, decline to assist in crippling French industry by taking a one-sided view of the matter.

COAL IN GERMANY.—The large trade in English coal carried on both with France and Germany renders any statement of the capa-bilities for production in either country particularly interesting to English colliery proprietors. France is well known to have chiefly drawn her supplies from England, Belgium, and Saarbruck, so that the declaration that coal would not be regarded as contraband of war the declaration that coal would not be regarded as contraband of war may be accepted as evidence that our trade in coal with that country will not be interfered with. With regard to Germany, there are many places where, in the supply of coal, England has successfully competed with the German colliery proprietors, even in time of peace, and with the fullest facility for working the coal cheaply; so that with the necessarily higher prices which will rule during the war it will be alike to the interests of the Germans and the English that the with the necessarity many parts of the Germans and the English that the same German markets which have heretofore been supplied with English should continue to receive their coal from the same source. According to the latest official reports from British consuls and secretaries of legation abroad it appears that the total get in 1867 of the countries immediately controlled by Prussia was 23,700,000 tons of coal and 7,000,000 tons of peat. The Ruhr collieries produce upwards of 11,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and nearly 15,000 tons of wood are annually brought down to Cologne. Bayaria, in 1867, produced 352,420 tons of stone coal and brown coal, of the value of 140,000%, and about a similar amount is annually imported. Wurtemberg has no coal mines. The import of coals from Great Britain into Kiel, which since its seizure by Prussia has had a larger share than ever of the commerce of the Baltic, amounted in 1868 to 29,500 tons. The general trade with England is carried on about two-thirds in German bottoms, yet the British vessels which arrived at Stettin were 10 per cent, more numerous in 1869 than in the preceding year.

THE COAL TRADE IN AUSTRALIA. - The directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, referring to their colliery property, state that the coal on bank and raised during 1869 was 168,108 tons, which cost 46,101L, and realised 56,038L—the average price being 6s. 10d. per ton. The coal is considered to stand well in public estimation, both as regards its quality and the condition in which it is sent to market.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF—IRON AND STEEL.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times writes as follows in reference to the duties on iron and steel:—"The Tax and Tariff Bill is not yet out of the hands of the Conference Committee of Congress, so that it has not yet been finally passed, and its ultimate shape cannot be fully determined. It is conclusively settled, however, that the duty on pig iron is to be \$7 a ton. now \$9: and that railway bars, now 45 per iron is to be \$7 a ton, now \$9; and that railway bars, now 45 per cent., are to be:—Steel and Bessemer, 14c. per lb.; part steel, 1c. per lb. Upon these items both Houses are agreed."

THE IRON AND COAL TRADE OF BELGIUM.—A correspondent writes The IRON AND COAL TRADE OF BELGIUM.—A correspondent writes that at the present moment most of the iron works and some of the collieries are closed, in consequence of the number of men required by the exigencies of the armed neutrality. The war will, undoubtedly, be a serious blow to the producing powers of the Rhine district, and lead to a reset distriction in the number of shilled producing the producing lead to a great diminution in the number of skilled producers.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Considerable quantities of rails and iron sleepers were dispatched from the United Kingdom in 1869 for the Punjaub Northern State Railway and the Oude and Rohilcund Railway. Iron girders were also sent out for the bridges connected with those lines. Coal and coke were exported to the amount of 45,530 tons, and cost on arrival 97,849. Great hopes are now entertained that fuel for lines in Central India, if not for lines in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, will be obtained from the Nerbudda coal mines and from some recently-discovered beds near Chanda, about 80 miles south of Nagpore. If these hopes are fulfilled, a considerable reduction will take place in the quantity of coal exported from Great Britain to India. The rails recently supplied have been lighter than those which were sent in the first instance for the main lines. Formerly they were 84 lbs., but now they are 60 lbs. to the yard, and this again may be reduced if steel is used. Steel rails of 45 lbs. to the yard have been recommended by Sir Charles Fox, consulting engineer to the Carnatic Railway Company, as being adapted for maximum rolling londs of four tons per wheel.

Britain to India. The rails recently supplied have been lighter that those which were sent in the first instance for the main lines. Formerly they were 841bs, but now they are 60 lbs. to the yard, and this again may be reduced if steel is used. Steel rails of 45 lbs. to the yard, and this gain may be reduced if steel is used. Steel rails of 45 lbs. to the yard have been recommended by Sir Charles Fox, consulting engineer to the Carnatic Railway Company, as being adapted for maximum rolling loads of four tons per wheel.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, fir D. WEDDERBUEN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he would state to the House the method in which he proposed to institute an enquiry into the working of the Truck Act.—Mr. BRUCE: On the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield I stated that the enquiry he asked into the offences against the Truck Act woulh be conducted by the Home Office in the manner it was done in 1854 by Mr. Tremenheere in England and Wales, and Mr. Home Postal and the present occasion in a much more stringent manner. (Cheers, If the vidence of offences against the Truck Act will have to be obtained from the masters who have committed the offences, from the shopkeepers who have have shared the prefits of the illegal traffic, and from the men who are dependent on the same masters, from the shopkeepers who have shared the premises, will also be necessary, in order that a right opinion may be formed of the legality or

illegality of the payments. Under these circumstances it has been thought expedient to apply to Parliament for the necessiand notice of a Bill will be given this evening. (Cheers.)

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 28.—The supply of ships in these ports has been tolerably good, but the commerce usually carried on has been most seriously interfered with; indeed, complete confusion has been caused by the war, the most prominent feature being the great rise in freights to all parts, both coastwise and foreign. This applies most particularly to the Tyne and Wear, the business done at Hartlepool having been comparatively large. At this port the imports have been good, and the exports also tolerably large, about 140 vessels having sailed with coal. The breaking out of the war has for the time being done considerable damage to the trades of this district; this is most apparent in the manufacturing and shipping trades, for although freights have in most cases risen yet the actual amount of business done has been comparatively small. All this, however, is, without doubt, the result of the panic caused by the sudden breaking out of what is expected to be a great European war, but there really appears to be no sound reason why the trade and commerce of England should be at all injured, so long as the war is confined to the French and Prussinas. For instance, what possible reason can there be for a rise in bread stuffs equal to 25 per cent., apart from simple panic? The harvest is rapidly approaching here, and the weather most magnifeent, while the area from whence supplies of corn can be drawn is not much circumscribed as yet by the war. However, already a reaction has taken place, and the corn markets are falling at all the principal marts. On the whole, there are less complaints of the coal trade than any other branch, although the demand is dull in some branches. However, there are, generally speaking, few stocks in hand at this season, and the demand for steam coal is expected to improve, and with this prospect in view those collieries will, of course, be kept going on vigorously at present. It is fully expected that a great portion of the steam coals consumed by the French navy will be drawn fr July 28.—The supply of ships in these ports has been tolerably good, corn, the staff of life, has risen enormously, the amount of work offered to the thousands of toilers has been most seriously diminished; at many of the engineering works orders on hand, and in many cases partly executed, have been countermanded, and numbers of workmen partly executed, have been countermanded, and numbers of workmen are, consequently, thrown out of employment. Some small works have also been stopped altogether, and the prospect for the ensuing winter is anything but good. A sudden blight has completely darkened the prospects here. The Chemical Trades on the Tyne are especially bad, and short time has already commenced at some of the works. Messrs, Allhusen, the largest chemical manufacturers here, have intimated to their workmen that either a large number of men must be discharged or short time resorted to, and at many of the works and manufacturers on the Tyne numbers of men have been already discharged.

Although prices have not fallen in the Iron Trade, a circumstance

already discharged.

Although prices have not fallen in the Iron Trade, a circumstance which may be attributed mainly to the absence of any stocks, yet the trade shows evident signs of weakness, and the enquiries for iron of all kinds, both raw and finished, for pigs, bars, and rails, are certainly not so numerous as they were a short time ago. The Iron Shipbuilding Trade continues good, and it is expected to remain so, as it is anticipated that a considerable number of steamers will be required by the French and Prussians as transports, &c.

With respect to the successor of Mr. Alkinson, it is now under-

so, as it is anticipated that a considerable number of steamers will be required by the French and Prussians as transports, &c.

With respect to the successor of Mr. Atkinson, it is now understood here that most probably Mr. John Daglish will receive the appointment. He is a gentleman who in every respect is eminently qualified for the position: he has had extensive experience and practice for many years of a practical kind, in addition to his great scientific acquirements; he also knows the locality and district thoroughly, and is well known and highly respected also by all classes in the district, both workmen and employers. It would certainly be difficult, if not impossible, to get an Inspector for South Durham better qualified for the position than the gentleman we have named, and it is obvious that a stranger, whatever his qualifications might be, would not be so well received by the men and the masters as one who has been bred in the district, and also trained in all the most advanced systems of mining practised in the North.

A company has been formed to work the North Brancepeth Colliery. This appears to be a legitimate application of a capital of 60,000., in 1002, shares, promoted, as it ought to be, by persons in the locality. The objects, names of subscribers, &c., thus appear by the register—"To acquire, work, and develope the North Brancepeth Colliery, and the coal, fire-clay, ironstone, and all other minerals under East Brooms estate and West Brooms estate, all in the county of Durham," &c. The following gentlemen have subscribed for shares:—Messrs, J. Marley, C.E., H. J. Grieveson, T. R. M. Plews, and G. C. Fryer, of Darlington: Messrs, J. Stevenson and W. Hanson, of Middlesborough; and Mr. J. Proud, Bishop Auckland. The purchase-money for the different properties and royalties appears to be 11,060%.

An adjourned inquest was held at the Addison Colliery, near Ryton,

be 11,060%. An adjourned inquest was held at the Addison Colliery, near Ryton, on the bodies of two men, named Edward Robson and Geo. Dobson, those men having died from the effects of injuries caused by an explosion of gas at this colliery on the 8th inst. From the evidence given by M. Harrison, the underman, it appears that generally very piosion of gas at this colliery on the Sti list. From the evidence given by M. Harrison, the underman, it appears that generally very little explosive gas is found in the workings, but a fall of stone had taken place. The workings are ventilated by means of a Guibal fan. When the currents of aft were last measured there were 11,500 cubic feet per minute in the main-way of the 5 ft. 4 in. seam, and about 6000 cubic feet per minute in the main-way of the 5 ft. 4 in. seam, and about 6000 cubic feet per minute were going into the district where the explosion occurred up to the point 400 yards from the spot where the gas ignited, and at this particular point there were 3040 cubic feet per minute passing. On Monday, the 4th inst., there was a heavy fall of stone at this point, and he put men on to clear it away, and on the Wednesday following he found the place all clear, and plenty of air. On the day when the explosion occurred it was the duty of H. Purvis, the deputy, to examine the place before the men started work, but he had not done this, nell her did he report the presence of any gas. Witness had examined the place since the accident, and found it quite clear of gas on both occasions. H. Purvis, the deputy, having been cautioned as to any statement he might make, said that he went in on the 8th inst. to examine the works. He examined the North Flat first, and then went into the place where the fail was, and saw no gas there, but did not examine up to the top of the fail. The coroner, in summing up, left to the consideration of the jury whether or not they ought to send the deputy to take his trial for the manslaughter or those two men; but probably they would consider that his knowledge that his neglect had caused their death would be sufficient punishment. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That George Doboon and Edward Roboon ded from Injuries received at an explosion of gas in the Addison Pit on the 8th inst., and that the accident was caused by the unintentional oversight of Henry Purvis.

THE ATKINSON MEMORIAL FUND.—A numerously-attended meet ing of the North of England Coal Trade Association met at their

Mr. I. L. Bell, Mr. H. Morton, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. Thomas Robson, Mr. J. Daglish, Mr. S. C. Crone, Mr. J. B. Liddle, Mr. A. L. Steavenson, Mr. W. Cochrane, Mr. W. A. Potter, Mr. A. S. Palmer, Mr. R. F. Matthews, Mr. J. Laycock, Mr. T. Sopwith, Mr. S. Coxon, M. J. Willis, Mr. D. P. Morrison, Mr. J. Cowen jun., and all the Mining Inspectors.—4. That Mr. Cochrane, be requested to act as honorary secretary and treasurer; that the Government Inspectors be solicited to act in their respective districts in furthering the object in view; and that the Members of Parliament for Northumberland and Darham be requested to submit the claims of the family of the late Government Inspector, after the services of Is years, to a contribution to this fund.—5. That is be made known amongst the agents of mines and the miners that contributions of any amount will be thankfully received by the committee. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman. The sum subscribed in the room, together with the subscriptions promised by letter, amounted to about 990. Further subscriptions to the Memorial Fund will be received by Mr. Cochrane, at the National Provincial Bank, or by any of the committee.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 27.—After the purification which the Pig-Iron Market has undergone confidence is being gradually restored, and a more healthy business is being transacted. Warrants are diffused through many hands who cannot hold, and who are occasionally giving way, yet now that a collapse has reduced prices, and although there is some good buying, business is expected to be rather heavy than otherwise for awhile. Of the liabilities of the three firms who were brought to a stand different versons have been given by the local papers. We have been informed that the following—which is different from the reports of the local press—is likely to prove correct:—Mr. McEwen, of Glasgow and London, about 200,000\(lambda{L}\) Messrs. Forester and Anderson, a bout 8000\(lambda{L}\) to 9000\(lambda{L}\). These estates are not expected to yield much; and as the banks advanced only up to 50s. a ton on the warrants the difference will fall on merchants. It is well that the bubble burst just at this time, as greater ruin would have followed the continuation of so disastrous a course. Prices of pig-iron on Monday had advanced to 52s. a month, and 51s. 7d. cash; while yesterday the market was easier, and closed steady at 51s. 1d. prompt, and 51s. 3d. a month. To-day a steadier feeling, a few lots done at 51s. 14d. to 51s. 3d. cash. No business done at a month. No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 6d.; No. 3, 51s.; Gartsherrie and Coltness, No. 1, 61s.; other makers' iron in proportion. The shipments, owing to the disarrangements in the market, the entanglements of brokers, the complications abroad, and the blockade of continental ports, have been restricted to 8945 tons for the week, against 15,645 tons in the corresponding week last year, which reduces the increase formerly noted to a little over 5000 tons on the year. The local consumption of founders and makers of finished iron, however, continues up to a higher average than at the same time last year. Makers of malle able iron keep well employed, and some large orders are in this

of Baltic ports is injuring out trade with British America is extremely good, but prices are unsatisfactory. Shale miners are in demand in one or two districts, but the Franco-Prussian war has sadly interrupted trade on the east coast, and has caused the stoppage of several works, so that the high rates just conceded to miners will have to be reduced. At a meeting of the Hamilton miners, last week, they resolved, among other things, that it be generally understood that Thursday of each week be observed as a holiday; all men to absent from work on that day. That each work not now working at the dary of 3 tons or 3 carts to commence to do so immediately. That as Wishaw is still a drag on the districts, all possible is to be done to get them tide on Thursday first, and a public meeting to be held on that day in the public park. Then resolutions were passed in order that conjoint action might be taken to keep up the wages by all means—or, rather, by any means that can be devised. But we fear their labour will be in vain in the present state of the commercial interests of the country.

The joint meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland with the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers has been arranged to take place in the Corporation Buildings here, on Aug. 9 to 12. Papers will be read on subjects connected wheth the pursuits of the various bodies met, works visited, and mines in-peeted, to end on the 12th with pleasure excursions. There will also be a Geological and Mechanical Engineers has been arranged to the carboniferous system in Scotland, and the machinery and appliances used in mining, frommaking, &c. The cream of those papers, so far as they relate to mining and minerals, will appear in this Journal.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

Mary 131, 29.—The Iron Trade necessarily feels the effect of the war. Orders for Prussia and Germany have been suspended or cancelled, and until it is seen what course commerce will take—how far the ports will be blockaded, and what new channels will prove available for the conveyance of goods—a restriction in our exports must ensue. The three advances in the rate of discount in a single week will have a detrimental effect on the trade. Credits will be contracted—and in the South Staffordshire iron trade there is a great deal of credit—whilst an addition of 2 or 3 per cent, in the rate of discount will be a serious deduction from the present narrow profits. Under these circumstants.

in the South Staffordshire iron trade there is a great deal of credit—whilst an addition of 2 or 3 per cent, in the rate of discount will be a serious deduction from the present narrow profits. Under these circumstances it is extraordinary that the workmen should persist in their demand for an advanced rate of wages, as they appear to do. The meeting, however, of the workmen at Dudley, on Saturday, was moderate in tone, and it was decided first to urge an advance on the masters by a memorial. The men will hardly fail to see that under the present pressure such a proposal is quite impracticable. The Chairman of the meeting urged the adoption of a Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for Staffordshire.

All England knows that Mr. Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, has bestowed 250,000L, for the purpose of founding and endowing an orphanage. The Birmingham Daily Post states that Mr. Mason has now in contemplation another public work, if not of greater magnitude, yet certainly of even greater ultimate importance to the town. This is a project for establishing a college and schools for scientific and technical instruction, open to all classes, from the humblest upwards, and, if the hopes of the founder should be realised, capable of being made one of the nobiest institutions in the kingdom. As a pledge of his earnestness, Mr. Mason has agreed for the purchase of a piece of land for 20,000L, near the Birmingham Town Hall. His noble example ought to inspire many men to devote a portion of their wealth to like purposes, which would, as an investment, in a national point of view, pay the best dividend, for what, is so prolific a source of wealth as the general spread of sound instruction in those branches of art and science which bear immediately on the industrial enterprise of the country?

An action of some importance was tried on Wednesday, at the

prise of the country?
An action of some importance was tried on Wednesday, at the Staffordshire Assizes, before Mr. Baron Pigott. Mr. McGhie, formerly mining engineer to the Cannock Chase Colliery Company, of which Staffordshire Assizes, before Mr. Baron Figott. Mr. McCrie, formerly mining engineer to the Cannock Chase Colliery Company, of which Mr. McClean, M.P., is the principal partner, sued the company for 100%, as balance of salary. The plaintiff had originally a salary of 400%, a-year. This was raised to 600%, and it was arranged that after plaintiff's marriage, which took place in January, 1869, he should hare 800% a year. In August of last year, the plaintiff intimated that he had an offer of 1000% a year from another company, which has lately started, the fact being that he had joined that company in July, which, however, he did not tell. Mr. McClean said he could not part with him, and plaintiff then said he had an alternation offer of 500% a year to devote two days a week to the other company, and Mr. McClean promising to think the matter over, they parted with the understanding that he would act on the double engagement. In September, he received three months' notice, but at the end of the time was only paid for the half-year at the rate of 600%, instead of 800% a year. The defence was that the plaintiff, by taking service with a rival company, had broken his engagement, and the jury, regarding the partial loss of his services as equivalent to the 100% claimed, found for the defendants.

The Potteries loop line, by which it is proposed to connect the Staffordshire pottery towns with the North Staffordshire Railway, was formally commenced on Thursday by the Chief Bailiff of Burslem

The company have shown a strong disinclicutting the first sod. cutting the first sod. The company have shown a strong disinclination to make this line, and after the Act was obtained got the time extended, and tried hard to be released from the obligation. Not a few persons, however, think it will prove lucrative, though the works will be costly; while the fact that the contract of the well-known firm of Messrs. W. and J. Pickering, of London, having been accepted, is considered to fully justify the opinion that the line will be well constructed, as the quality of the work they execute has always proved to be sound and enduring. The railway will be of great benefit to the district, but the land and property taken will involve a large expenditure. At present some of the principal towns are at a considerable distance from the line of rails, which runs through a valley, whilst they are on the hill. valley, whilst they are on the hill.

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes

The high temperature of the weather has prevented the mills and forges from working full time; still, the stocks of pig-iron are lower than they have been for some time past. The effect which the war will have upon commerce is doubtful. Altogether at present the will have upon commerce is doubtful. Altogether at present the trade is in a comparatively healthy state, and although war and rumours of war will affect some of the trades in the kingdom, we hope it will not interfere with the iron trade to any serious extent. The raising of the Bank of England discount rate is sure to act adversely upon it. The ironworkers east of Dadley may still agitate the question of wages, but most of those on the west side consider it premature and ill timed, and at present will refrain from taking any active part in the movement. There is a sufficiency of orders coming in to keep the works pretty well in gear, and were it not for the hot weather the men would be able to do five "turns" per week. All the producers of marked iron continue to maintain the prices, and, under any circumstances, will be enabled to do so through the quarter. For second-rate and more inferior productions it is not so easy to state what the quotations are, but prices have not receded to the extent which might be anticipated. Second-rate bars have been sold at from 7t. to 7t. los, per ton; business has been done at the lowest figures for cash, and a quality containing a large proportion of cinder at even lower rates. Some more blast-furnaces have lately been put into operation, and the number now at work in the district is loo, but there are many still out of blast, and under existing circumstances it is not easy to tell when they will be re-lighted. The market for coal has a less tendency to languer than usual at this season, on account of the requirements for works purposes. In house coal there is little doing, but at present the price is stationary. The demand for white ironstone and gubbin has somewhat Improved, notwithstanding that considerable quantities of hematies, hydrate, and oolitic ironstone find their way into these districts. The labour market keeps tolerably active, especially at the large fitting establishments.

THE "MITRAILLEUSE" AN ENGLISH INVENTION.—Mr. S. A. Goddard, writing to the Birmingham Daily Post, says—"The description given in the papers of the French arm, the "Mitrailleuse," corresponds in the essential respects with that of the Riffle Battery, invented by me in the year 1853, and completed, as a breech-loader, in the year 1855-56, being, however, apparently more complicated in construction, and less effective in action. I carnestly enterated the Minister-at-War, and allo I ord Palmerston, to permit an inspection of this arm at Woolwich; but without effect. It was objected that it would not be more effective than the howliter throwing shrapnell, and would require a distinct army organisation. I replied that it would throw bullets twice as far as the howliter, required no separate organisation, but could be used as an auxiliary to artillery, which is the way the French propose to use the "Mitrailleuse," and would require less than one-third the number of men to work it; but the application was still refused. In 1856, the Freech Government obtained a full description of the Battery. In 1857, it was taken to Washington, and tried on the Potomac, with perfect success with re-pect to the principle, to test which was the only object; but a portion of the forging proving defective, it was placed in the Arsenal, where it has since remained, subject to the inspection of visitors; and, in the year 1863, an American in London obtained a fail of the proving the proving defective as now under consideration. My invention, by which the battery could discharge 720 bullets in a minute, each as effectively as an Enfield rifle, anto-dates all the others now spoken of by the papers by ten years or more."

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 28.—Although the sounds from the mills and forges are as loud and continuous as ever, and employment at the works is still plentiful, yet all connected with the trade, from the proprietor to the labourer, are filled with anxiety and forebodings as to the future. The menaces of war still come from the Continent, checking and deranging business in all departments of industry; and the week that has passed has been one of suspense and indecision on all sides, neither buyer nor seller being any more able than last week to foreshadow the effects of the ill-timed conflict upon the future of the iron trade. That the effects will be unfavourable to an extent there can be little doubt, as may be inferred from the present state of the markets, but how doubt, as may be inferred from the present state of the markets, but how far they will be detrimental it is impossible to say. It is fortunate for makers that they have their books pretty well filled with contracts which will enable them to keep their works going with regularity for the next two or three months at least without receiving any fresh rs. A great and sudden change has, however, taken place, and makers foreseen such a turn in affairs many specifications that recently rejected would, no doubt, have been accepted, and were recently rejected would, no doubt, have been accepted, and would have been amongst the undertakings remaining to be executed. The encouraging prospects which a short time ago were looked forward to with satisfaction have been, as it were, scattered unexpectedly, and though the consequences of the war might not be immediately felt in the rail-making districts, in time it will, no doubt, entail results that cannot be contemplated with anything but dissatisfaction and displeasure. Hope that hostilities will not be carried beyond the nowers now most prominent is fast being weakened and beyond the powers now most prominent is fast being weakened, and considerable anxiety is felt as to Russia, which has for years been the greatest European sources of demand for railway iron, and upon which, together with America, the prosperity of the future of the trade was based. The misunderstanding beginning with France and Prussia might probably end in a European war, and all the vast railway undertakings now under construction being necessarily suspended, the foreign demand for railway materials will cease alto. pended, the foreign demand for railway materials will cease alto gether. Latterly very considerable quantities have been forwarded to Germany, but to that country, as well as to France, the exportation of iron is now virtually stopped. In the home trade depression is also beginning to be evinced. Quotations for pig-iron have fallen is also beginning to be evinced. Quotations for pig-iron have fallen, and there is a material slackening in the demand. In finished materials a marked degree of quietude is evinced. It is by some predicted that the war will be productive of good results in this branch of the trade, as it will have the effect of lessening competition with English and Welsh establishments, and a better demand will in consequence set in; but much will have to be gone through before such is the case. In the Tin-Plate Trade makers are likely to profit by the reductions which have taken place in the price of tin. There by the reductions which have taken place in the price of tin. There fair demand

The position of the Steam Coal Trade singe last week has been an uncertain one, and amongst all the changes taking place it would be difficult to describe its actual condition. An important point has, however, been cleared by the official declaration by the French Government that coal will not be considered contraband of war, which will, no doubt, prove of great advantage to coalowners during the continuance of the war. There is a slight increase in the demand continuance of the war. There is a slight increase in the demand from Italy, Spain, and France, and more is anticipated. The same degree of quietude characterises the House Coal Trade.

At Cardiff there has been a discussion on the relative merits of Welsh and North Country coal, and energetic efforts are being made to urge once more upon the Government that Welsh coal used alone is far superior to any mixture with North Country, or coals of any other district. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, lately held after an able and elaborate speech on the subject by Mr. L. V. Sherley, it was resolved that a committee should be formed to consider and report upon the best means to be adopted for securing a supply of Welsh smokeless steam coal exclusively to all other in the Government steam-ships.—[Two letters on this subject—one from Mr. T. W. Bunning, the Secretary of the North of England Coal Trade—

are published in the Supplement to this week's Journal.]

Considerable attention has lately been paid to the mode of shipping coals at the ports. By the old "double screening" system, in which coals are tipped from the wagons into the holds of ships, it has been shown that something like one-quarter of a million sterling has been lost to the coalowners and shippers, no less than 25 per cent. being deducted upon every ton of coal sent to foreign ports to allow veyance on railway and shipping. The trustees of the Marquis of Bute are about to bring into general use at Cardiff a plan of placing coals in the ships without any small at all and the ships without any small at all any small at all and the ships without any small at all all any small at all any small at all any small at all any small a for small or waste, caused by attrition and concuin the ships without any small at all, and this when adopted

will effect an enormous saving.

At the Glamorganshire Assize Nisi Prius Court, an action At the Giamorganshire Assize Attack the Giamorganshire assistant was manufacturers, of Shiffnal, in Shropshire, against the Gadlys Iron Company. The plaintiffs had delivered to the defendants, according to order, a wire-rope 1200 yards long, but as the quality of the first was complained of by the defendants a second rope was supplied. Of

this no complaint was communicated to the plaintiffs until a bill for 931. 198. 3d., the value of the rope, was sent in. The defendants contended that article was not marketable. The jury, by the direction of Mr. Justice Hannon, gave a verdict for the defendants for the full amount.

Another cause, Turner v. Cameron, was heard in the same Court, in which the action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for having broken and entered a mine at Dilo, Talybont. The mine had been carried on by Mr. O'Donoghue, and the land was let by defendant. The plaintiff, Turner, held a bill of sals on the mine and all the plant, as security for a loan of 20001, to O'Donoghue. The conditions of the loan were not fulfilled, and plaintiff proceeded to take possession. Defendant, however, stopped into possession, and broke the ratiway and all the plant, so that the mine was drowned with water, and could not be worked. The case had been heard in the Court of Queen's Beuch, where it was decided that what the defendant had done was unlawful, but in the trial no claim was made for damages. Acting on a suggestion of the Judge, the parties agreed to settle the case by arbitration.

At the Pontypridd Petty Sessions John Williams, a fireman in the Ferndale Colliery, was charged with violating one of the special rules of the colliery, by leaving the pit before his time was up, and in the charge of another man who was not a fireman. He was fined 201. and costs, or twenty-eight days' imprisonment in default.

At the same session the same officer was charged with opening a the content of the plants of the content of the

At the same session the same officer was charged with opening a

At the same session the same officer was charged with opening a lamp in the colliery, contrary to the rules. The evidence in the above charge showed that defendant had unscrewed his lamp to blow out the light before giving it to the lampman. He was fined 7t. and costs, and severely consured. The arrivals at Swansea include—the Conceiao, from Aveiro, with 145 tons of copper ore, 45 tons of lead ore, &c., for Richardson and Co.; Leonard Hollis, from Drammen, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Hannah Jane, from Drammen, with 180 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; fromos, from Genoa, with 60 tons of copper ore, and 205 tons of nickel ore, to order; Ellen, from Carlofotte, with 455 tons of zinc ore, to order; Peral, from Bilboa, with 535 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Clotlide, from St. Nazaire, with 50 tons of iron ore, for R. Crawshay; Jane Pringle, from Rouen, with 160 tons of tron ore, for R. Crawshay; Jane Pringle, from Rouen, with 180 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Sketty Belle, from Bilboa, with 325 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Sketty Belle, from Bilboa, with 325 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Juliet David, from Bilboa, with 522 tons of sulphur ore, for Vivian and Co.; also several cargoes of pitwood.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.morganshire has again been the scene of a most distressing colliery explosion, by which 19 men and boys were killed, and several others were seriously injured. This terrible catastrophe occurred at the Charles Pit, Llansamlet, near Swansea, about 5 o'clock on Saturday Charles Pit, Llansamlet, near Swansea, about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. About this time the men were preparing to leave the pit, and the night hands had descended to change shifts. The startling and sad intelligence was quickly spread in the neighbourhood, and brought hundreds of persons to the scene in a few minutes. On the pit-bank the usual heart-rending scenes attendant upon such dire occurrences were to be witnessed. The colliery was explored as soon as possible, by a number of men, no less courageous than willing, and by 2 o'clock on Sunday morning all the bodies were brought out, and as far as it was possible in their mangled state, were identified. It will be seen by the following list of the dead that the unfortunate victims were principally married men, some aged, and several lads:—David Boddicombe, 27, married; William Honas, 26, married; William Leysbon, 44, married; Thomas Williams, 27, married; Thomas J. Williams, 48, married; Evan Rees, 23, married; Daniel Evans, 30, married; Thomas Williams, 48, married; John Williams, 27, married; William Honas Williams, 18, single; John Williams, 22, single; D. Evans, 17; Edward Rees, 16; William Rees, 14; William Rees, 14; William Rees, 14; William Rees, 14; David Thomas, 16; and Williams, 26. The collery is the property of Mr. C. H. Smith, who was at Tenby when the explosion took place, and was considered one of the safest for working in the whole district, the occurrence was, therefore, the more startling to the neighbourhood, as such disasters were quite unknown there. The colliery had never been known to be flery, and the rentilation being good, it had always been worked by naked lights. The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that a quantity of accumulated gas had escaped from the old goafs or workings, which, coming in contact with the naked lights, was ignited. Mr. Wales, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, has made a careful examination of the cellery, and his observations will be made known at the inq About this time the men were preparing to leave the pit, and

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 28.—A very fair business continues to be done at the iron works in Derbyshire, which, so far, have not been seriously affected by the war. Pipes and general castings are in rather good request, whilst there is no decrease in the production of pig-iron, the demand for which is so large that new furnaces are being erected. A good deal of ironstone is being imported from Northamptonshire, which, mixed with the local ore, produces a superior quality of iron. The war between France and Prussia has disarranged the exportation of steam coal from Grimsby, so that foreign vessels set down for loading have been taken off, whilst several ports in the North of Europe, such as Hamburg, Memel, and others similarly situated, will be now altogether closed. This will be rather seriously felt, for just now is the season when the largest quantity of coal is exported from this country. There is, however, a fair trade being done with Russia, which takes, on an average, about 650,000 tons of coal from England annutakes, on an average, about 650,000 tons of coal from England annually; whilst Denmark, including Iceland, takes about the same quantity. No doubt but that the loss of the Prussian trade to some extent will be made up by the increased demand for France, who will have her entire steam navy afloat. Other maritime powers also will, no doubt, increase their stocks of coal, to be prepared for whatever doubt, increase their stocks of coal, to be prepared for whatever course of action the present critical period may render necessary. In House Coal there is little or no change, a tolerable business being done with London from Clay Cross and other districts. Mr. Senior has at last succeeded in joining the two collieries—the Hasland Lane and Whitebank—together, after long and determined efforts to clear both of them. The pits a few years since were abandoned, owing to an irruption of water, which filled them. Mr. Senoir took them, and an irruption of water, which filled them. Mr. Senoir took them, and with great spirit got them clear, and will now, it is to be hoped, reap the reward which his perseverance under most discouraging circumstances richly merits. A good business is being done in coke.

During the past week several continental orders for various qualities of manufactured goods to Sheffield have been countermanded, which is the water than the second or the property of the second or the second or

owing to the war. It is more than likely, however, that some im portant branches, more particularly heavy armour-plates, as well as steel goods, in which the German manufacturers have hitherto done a large trade, will considerably improve. In the Rotherlam district there is no alteration in the state of business, and the works, district there is no alteration in the state of business, and the works, considering the heat of the weather, are doing well. At Elsecar, considerable alterations are being made, and which will lead to a large increase in the production of puddled iron, by the Messrs. Dawes, whose brands stand very high, not only in the home but in the foreign markets. New puddling-furnaces, on an improved principle, are being put down, and as the new rail-mill is all but completed we have shortly to be able to vaport that the extensive pleted, we hope shortly to be able to report that the extensive works are in operation to their full capacity. There is no falling off in the demand for Bessemer steel. There is no improvement in the tonnage of House Coal going to London, which is still of a very moderate character. The Steam Coal Trade has rather rea very moderate character. The Steam Coal Trade has rather revived after the paralysed state it was thrown into by the announcement of the war. There is now rather more being done with the North of Europe, and there is every prospect that the Yorkshire ports will partake of a share in the increased tonnage of steam coal which will be required by the French navy, as several of the principal collection in South Yorkshire are on the French Admiralty list.

The Midland and Great Northern Railway coal rates still continue to attract much attention, and the fact of the Midland rate being from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per ton lower than the South Yorkshire rate is still warmly discussed, with a view to discovering a remedy. Both Midland and South Yorkshire coalowners regard London as the chief market for their coal, and as the cost of raising the coal is certainly not lower in South Yorkshire it is essential that the freight from the collieries to London should be about equal. In 1865 the coal sent to collectes to London should be about equal. In 1895 the coal seat to London from the South Yorkshire district by the Great Northern was 304,000 tons; in 1868 it was only 220,000 tons; and for the first half of 1869 it was only 88,000, and 180,000 for the whole year. The falling off from South Yorkshire was made up for by an increase on the Midland, the difference being no doubt due to the rate. Unfortunately, it seems that owing to an agreement made in 1863 between the Midland and Great Northern Companies no alteration can be not in the world in the way of Six L Karalake. nade in favour of South Yorkshire, unless the award of Sir J. Karslake ecides that, circumstances having so greatly altered, the agreement is no longer binding.

-The coal bed known as the Swanwick Coal A COAL BED ON FIRE. names., in Airreton Fark, from some cause or other not yet ascertained, has got on fire. A number of colliers were at work on Thursday night, digging a trench, with the intention of putting it out, but hitherto without success, as the sul-

phurous vapour emitted obliged them to desist from their work. It is expect that the trees in the park will be much injured by the fire.

#### THE PRESTATYN COLLIERY, FLINTSHIRE.

A demonstration of an interesting character took place a few days A demonstration of an interesting character took place a few days since at Queen's Ferry, upon the occasion of the opening of a branch line to connect the Eleanor Colliery with the London and North. Western Railway. The Eleanor Colliery, which belongs to the Prestatyn Colliery Company, situated not far from Connah's Quay, has been taken on lease for a long term of years from Earl Spencer and Sir Stephen Glynn. About three years since the company began operations by sinking the necessary shafts. In the sinking of the first shaft very little difficulty was encountered, but in sinking the second shaft very little difficulty was encountered, but in sinking the second shaft an immense bed of quicksand was met with. To get through this quicksand east-iron cylinders had to be brought into operation; and after the cylinders were fixed the work of sinking became comparatively easy, the shaft being perfectly water-tight, and no less than 500 tons of coal may be drawn to surface per day. During the operations the colliery was visited by the Right Hon. W. E. Glad, stone, the Prime Minister, and his brother-in-law, Sir Stephen Glynn, both of whom took great interest in the work. The set, or take, both of whom took great interest in the work. The set, or take, consists of 500 acres, and there are four seams of coal—one of 9 ft, two of 4 ft. each, and one of 3 ft. In addition to the first purchase, the company have spent from 15,000t. to 20,000t. in opening out the the company have spent from 15,000L to 20,000L in opening out the colliery, which produces first-class coal both for house and steam purposes. The principal proprietors are Mr. George Batters, of London; Mr. Robert Curwen, of Liverpool; the Rev. Philip Lockton, of London; and other gentlemen. The sole agents for the company are Messrs. Curwen Brothers. The first load of coal drawn on the line was consigned to Mr. William Aaron, of the firm of Lloyd, Jones, and Co., Liverpool. The line having been formally opened, an adjournment took place to the Hawarden Castle Hotel, where a dinner was provided. Mr. Robert Curwen, the chairman of the company, presided; the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. George Batters, and amongst other gentlemen present were the Rev. P. Lockton, Messrs, W. Curwen, John Hargrove, J. H. Atherton, T. Crosbie, W. Asron, C. Penny (manager of the Connah's Quay Chemical Works), E. J. Davies, Holywell; H. Fenton, Bangor; W. H. Gilroy (manager to the Prestatyn Colliery Company), &c. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of. The CHARMAN, in proposing "Success to the Prestatyn Colliery Company," stated that the coal had been tested and found to be first-class both for steam and domestic purposes. Indeed, it could not be sur-CHARMAN, in proposing "Success to the Prestacyh Colliery Company," stated that the coal had been tested and found to be first-class both for steam and domestic purposes. Indeed, it could not be surpassed by any other seam of coal in North Wales for any purpose, and from what they were told by Mr. Gilroy the supply was almost unlimited. The Eleanor Colliery was very advantageously situated, and he trusted they were now on the eve of reaping what they had been so diligently sowing for three years. The company, who had been met in a noble spirit by Earl Spencer and Sir Stephen Glynn, had done everything in good faith, and a great deal of money had been expended with the view of making the colliery a paying concern. In consequence of having the use of a wharf, if required, the cost of shipping the coal, including cartage, would not exceed 1s, per ton. If the company were treated liberally by the joint railway companies at Connah's Quay, they would make that place their main port for shipments to Liverpool, Dublin, Barrow, the Isle of Man, and other places. The Eleanor Colliery was situated in the neighbourhood of some large chemical works, and this would also give the company considerable advantages.—Mr. GLROY, the manager, in responding, said he had no doubt that all the money which had been spent on the colliery would in a few years be returned, with good interest. The company had had obstacles to contend with, but they were few as compared with those of their neighbours.—Mr. GEORGE interest. The company had had obstacles to contend with, but they were few as compared with those of their neighbours.—Mr. GEORGE BATTERS gave a long and interesting description of the undertaking, which at first was beset with difficulties, but now the company possessed one of the best collieries in the country, free from all water—a colliery with good workable seams, and with coal as good—he would not say superior—as any in North Wales. He believed the colliery would pay a good interest for their outlay. Although his pecuniary interest in the concern was very considerable, he was more pleased at the success of the undertaking on account of his friends than on his own account, for they had ventured on the work partly relying on his faith and judgment. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the firm of Curwen Brothers," the agents to the comrelying on his faith and judgment. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the firm of Curwen Brothers," the agents to the company,—Mr. WM. CURWEN, in responding, spoke of the coal produced from the Eleanor Colliery as being A1, and promised that the best endeavours of his firm should be put forth to further the interest of the company. After some other toasts were disposed of, the party adjourned to a large tent, erected in a field fronting the Hawarden Castle Hotel, where the workpeople employed at the colliery were Castle Hotel, where the workpeople employed at the colliery were regaled with a substantial dinner in celebration of the event. After dinner they were appropriately addressed by Mr. George Batters, Curwen, and others.

On taking their leave, the promoters of the undertaking were accompanied to the station by a band of music, and hearty cheer given by the workpeople for the Prestatyn Colliery Company.

#### MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS-PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. HENRY GREEN, of Preston, Lancaster, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to lubricators. This invention is applicable for an invention relating to lubricators. This invention is applicable to lubricating the journals of horizontal or diagonal shafts, and it consists in a self-acting combination of parts for supplying oil or other lubricant to the journal. In performing this invention, the lubricant is contained in a vessel or vessels attached to or cast with lubricant is contained in a vessel or vessels attached to or cast with the bearing, and the lubricant is lifted out of the vessel and supplied to the journal by a pulley or roller, the upper surface of which is in contact with and is turned round by the shaft to be lubricated; this pulley or roller is placed outside of the bearing. The lubricant deposited on the shaft is scraped off by a lip fixed to the bearing or step, placed in the required position for guiding the lubricant to a channel communicating with the inside of the step. The vessels for the lubricant at each end of the journal are connected together by a pipe or other communication. The pulley or roller is supported on an eccentric shaft, which is turned partly round occasionally to keep it in contact with the shaft to be lubricated, or it may be supported on a stud fixed to a weighted lever, or the axle of the pulley

ported on a stud fixed to a weighted lever, or the axle of the pulley may be acted upon by a spring or springs. Mr. W. R. LAKE, of Southampton-buildings, has obtained a patent for the preparation of ammoniated sulphuric acid for the manufac-ture of manure. According to this invention quicklime, or equivalent ture of manure. According to this invention quicklime, or equivalent material, is mixed with the ammonaical water of gas works, and heat is applied thereto, for the purpose of liberating the ammonis, which is carried over as a gas, and absorbed by sulphuric acid, not for the immediate or ultimate production of a dry sait of ammonis, as this is a well-known method, but the novelty consists in limiting the absorption to such degree that a portion of the sulphuric acid shall remain uncombined, leaving the product in a fluid state conshall remain uncombined, leaving the product in a l venient for shipment. The liquid is then poured upon the phosphatic material. The uncombined sulphuric acid acting upon the phosphatic material will render it somewhat soluble, and the entire mass will be a head. become ammoniated by that portion of the ammonia which has been combined with the acid. The same process may be applied to the combination of ammonia produced by liberation from bone black or other ammonaical material by familiar processes; the gas thus produced is the treated in the same management. duced is to be treated in the same manner.

PURIFYING IRON WITH ALKALINE METALS.—To remove delete-PUBLIFYING IRON WITH ALKALINE METALS.—To remove deleterious ingredients, such as silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus from iron Messrs. GIRARD and POULAIN propose to force sodium or potassium vapour through molten iron (either by saturating the fuel with carbonate of sodia and drying it, or by mixing common salt with the fluxing materials), and then to blow it in a Bessemer converter with moist air or moist carbonic oxide. Pure iron or steel are said to be obtainable by the process at planting. obtainable by the process at pleasure.

DRESSING FLAGS.—The flag or stone intended to be dressed is, according to the invention of Mr. J. Food, of Edgoworth, taid upon and affixed by clamps or otherwise to a table resting upon straight surfaces formed on a strong bed or frame, there being a feed motion given to the table in the ordinary way when the machine is set to work the table, and at right angles with its motion

lys ich

is placed a cast-iron cross-head supported by two uprights or fixings belted to each side of the bed, and at the front of this cross-head there is a number of chisels. The face of the cross-heads is so formed that the chisels are inclined at the proper cutting augie suitable for the material intended to be operated upon, and at the upper end of each chisel there is a square collar, which in its descent comes in contact with an upper part of the cross-head and determines the fall or descent of the chisel.

#### INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOILERS.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMON

Mr. Frederick Beyer (Beyer, Peacock, and Co.), Manchester, expressed a strong opinion that every steam-boiler should be periodically inspected, pressed a strong opinion that every steam-boiler should be periodically inspected, so important. And this inspection must be compulsory, but carried out, not by so important. And this inspection must be compulsory, but carried out, not by so important. And this inspection must be compulsory, but carried out, not by so important. And this inspection must be compulsory, but carried out, not by so inspections, he suggested that the Steam Users' Association might be extended, explosions, he suggested that the Steam Users' Association might be extended, or of the company of the standard by establishing branch boards all over the country, under the countrol of a central by establishing branch boards all over the country, under the countries of the sassociations, to would be to collect information for the common guidance of the associations, to would be to collect information for the common guidance of the associations, to would not voluntarily place themselves under inspection. The central board which he proposed should have the appointment of the inspectors, and the dedding of the question as to the best method of inspection. It was in favour of closed boards having the control of all boilers in their respective districts.

Mr. ROBERTSON, for 16 years surveyor general to the Board of Trade, save evidence in favour of compulsory periodical (annual) inspection; but he insisted that the inspectors should be appointed either by local authorities, who insister case should have the general supervision of the arranged should ascertain the necessary number for their districts, or else by the Board of Trade. The inspection fees must be paid either to registered at the Board of Trade. The inspection will be ments. Every boiler must have a certificate, using without which would be ments. Every boiler must have a certificate, using without which would be ments. In no case should the own

#### THE STEAM USERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE STEAM USERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday, Sir William Fairbairn, Bart, in the chair, when Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, which on that occasion was for two months, and is given in abstract, as follows:—

"During the past two months 485 visits of inspection have been made, and "During the past two months says visits of inspection have been made, and "During the past two months says visits of inspection have been made, and "Ille bullers examined—des externally, 28 internally, 18 in the flues, and 402 entirely; while, in adultion, it is not consequently to ascertain the sufficient of the same of the s

-The adaptation and application to furnaces of longitudinal screw bars in place of ordinary bars, each of such screw bars being caused to turn on its own axis, either continuously or at intervals, for the purpose of carrying forward the fuel towards the bridge as it drops from a hopper on to the front end of the bars have been proposed by Messis. HEPPLE and STAINTON, of South Shields.

MOTIVE-POWER ENGINES.—The invention of Mr. J. OUTRAM, of Sevenoaks, consists of a wheel furnished on its periphery with vanes and mounted to revolve in a case to which are adapted steam-pipes for the supply and discharge of steam. These pipes are provided with suitable valves for cutting off or regulating the flow of the steam, and in the steam passages are placed deflecting blocks which direct the current of steam to the upper or lower part of the wheel. The vanes of the wheel are made to fit one part of the inside of the case, but at the greater portion of the case there is a space beyond, over which the steam may pass until it comes to the vanes which fit the case, when its full power will be exerted to force round the vane wheel.

THE MINING JOURNAL.—Now ready, neatly bound, price 1l. 10s., Volume XXXIX., for the year 1869. To be had from any newsagent or bookseller, or at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street E.C.

#### TO ENGINEERS, &c.

#### NEW MOTIVE POWER, COMBINED AIR AND STEAM BAVING ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. FUEL.

GALLOWAY AND COMPANY WILL GRANT LICENCES TO ENGINEERS to APPLY MR. G. BELL GALLOWAY'S INVEN-January 1th, 1865.

For terms of Licence, address B. FOTHERGILL, Esq., C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.
EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

IN LIQUIDATION. IN LIQUIDATION.

M. R. BRANCH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the lat day of August, 1870, at the Rooms of the Liverpool Law Association (Limited), Cook-street, Liverpool, at half-past Two for Three F.M. prompt, subject to the conditions of sale to be there and then produced, all that the interest of the said company in a lease, dated the 14th of June, 1867, from one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the MINERALS within, under, or upon all that piece of land containing 180 acres, or thereabouts, in the parish of MAUGHOLD, in the 18LE OF MAN, described in the same lease, and thereby demised for the term of 21 years from the 16th of October, 1865.

Any further information and inspection of the lease may be obtained from Messrs, Harvey, Jevons, and Ryley, Solicitors, 12, Castle-street, Liverpool; or from the Liquidator,

Mr. T. W. READ, 30, Castle-street, Liverpool.

#### FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND VERY VALUABLE IRON MINE.

MESSRS, CADLE AND BUBB have received instructions from the Executor of the late WM. BLANGH, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mark, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Tuesday, the 2d days of August, 1870, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all that EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, comprising an area of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED ACRES and containing an abundant supply of HEMATITE IRON ORE, and known as the

and containing an abundant supply of HEMATITE IRON ORE, and known as the SOUTH WALES IRON MINE,
Situate near the western outcrop of the Forest of Dean Mineral Basin, about two miles from the town of COLEFORD, and one and a half mile from the iron works and mineral railway station at Parkend, and six miles from the shipping port and railway station at Lydnes. Plans of the property may be seen at the MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and at the Auctioneers' offices, 52, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Clarence-street, Gloucester; and plans and particulars may be had on application to Messrs, J. and P. BLANCH, Coiliery Proprietors, Birch Hill, Coleford, Gloucestershire.

In the NORTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY, within three miles of NUN EATON, and four from ATHERSTONE, a highly valuable surface ESTATE of 478 acres, well timbered, and offering numerous sites for the erection or residences, together with the valuable MINERALS under certain portions of the Manors of Stockingford and Nuncaton.

M ESSRS. COOKES AND SONS have received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Newdegate Arms Hote Numeaton, on Friday, the 19th day of August, at Three for Four P.M. punctually, in Five Lots, all that

#### VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF ANSLEY,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF ANSLEY,
Comprising four considerable FARMS, with other smaller holdings, all let to
good and substantial tenants at moderate rent; as also the MINERALS under
the lands, offering a first-rate opportunity for the formation of large collieries.
This coal field is the nearest to the metropolis, and is now being rapidly
opened up and developed by the neighbouring proprietors.
The greater portion of the property is beautifully timbered, and several of the
lots are of an undulating character, commanding fine views of the neighbourhood, and are well adapted for residential purposes.
The bulk of the estate has been thoroughly drained under Government inspection, and all the holdings have excellent homesteads, some of which have
recently been erected on the best principles, and the whole of the property is
well farmed, and in thorough order.
The estate is situate from 1½ to 4 miles west of Nuncaton. A first-class station on the fondom and North-Western Railway, and the Stockhindrof Station,
on the Midland, is in immediate proximity to one of the farms.
Pians and particulars, with any further information, may be bad from
Mesars, Hunter, Gwatekin, and Hunter, solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln'sInn, London; John Thomson, Esg., Badminton, Chippenham; Messrs, Girnwood, 119, Pail Mall, London; and at the auctioneers, at the Midland Counties
Estate and Land Agency Offices, 32, Warwick-street, Leamington.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, by MR. JOHN M. LEEDER, at the Mackworth Arms, Swansea, at Two for Three o'elock, on Thursday, the 25th of August, 1870, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATES, COLLIERIES, and MINE WORKS, known as

THE MIDDLE AMMAN PROPERTY

THE MIDDLE AMMAN PROPERTY.

Situate in the parish of BETTWS, in the county of CARMARTHEN, comprising about THREE HUNDIKED AND SIXTY ACRES.

This property is situate on the Northern Crop of the Mineral Basin of South Wales, and possesses numerous advantages as well for the manufacture of iron as for the working and disposing of coal, fronstone, clay, &c., there being direct railway communication not only with the shipping ports of Swansea and Lianelly, but also by means of the narrow gauge system with all parts of England.

A considerable part of the property is thoroughly opened by long and substantial adits or levels, the regularity of the stratification is fully proved, and the coal (best anthracite) and fronstone are well known in the markets as of very superior quality.

For particulars, apply to Messers. STRICK and BELLINGHAM, Solicitors, Swansea; or to Mr. EVAN DANIEL, Mining Engineer and Estate Agent, Christinastreet, Swansea:

#### VALUABLE TIN MINE AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on ROYALTON MINE, in the parish of ST. COLUMB MAJOR (pursuant to a resolution of the company), on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in One Lot, as a going concern (subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced), all the interest of the company in the LEASE or SETT, together with the whole of the TIN and other Ores, LEAVINGS, and HALLVANS in and upon the Mine on the day of sale; and also the undermentioned valuable

ENGINES, MACHINERY, PIT WORK, MATERIALS, and other Effects,

namely—

ONE ROTARY ENGINE, 38 in. cylinder, 20 tons of BOILERS, 2 fly wheels, and 48 heads of stamps, complete, on the ground), 18 in. cylinder, 1 fly wheel, with ONE 10-ton BOILER, 4 stamps' axies (not fixed), 6 cams in the round, grates, plates, guides, &c. About 46 fms. of 2½ in. rod, with pullies, stand, &c.; 25 fms. 8½ in. drawing lift; 4 is in. pumps, H-piece, &c.; about 46 fms. of railroad iron; 4 tram wagons; 1 whim; 100 fms. of ½ chain; about 30 fms. of wooden launders.

Also, all the tin bouse and dessalar floor waters.

raliroad iron; a tram wagons; i whim; 100 fms. of % chain; about 30 fms. of wooden launders.

Also, all the tin house and dressing-floor utensils and appliances, consisting of the usual buddles, kieves, &c.; materials and fittings of smiths' shop, carpenter's shop, account house, and material house; crab winch; shears and chain; and all other the materials and effects on the Mine.

The Mine is held under a lease from the Duke of Cornwall, for 20 years, from the 18th July, 1863, at 1-18th dues.

Royalton Mine has been worked on a large tin-bearing elvan, intersected by numerous cross lodes, and is at the present time producing tin enough to pay cost. The clvan is 12 fms. through, and has been found richest in the 25 fm. level, where comparatively little work has been done. From the shallow depths about £10,000 worth of tin has been raised and sold during the past four years, and it is confidently expected that by the judicious outlay of a small amount of capital the Mine may be placed in a profitable position; the present, therefore, affords an opportunity rarely to be met with, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists and investors.

To view the above, application to be made to the Agent on the Mine; or Capt. PARKYN, Roche, St. Austell; and for further information to T. A. MUNDY, Esq., 38, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.; or Dated July 18, 1870. HENRY F. WHITEFIELD, Solicitor, St. Columb. NOTICE.—All persons having any claims or demands on the Royalton Mine

Dated July 18, 1870. HENRY F. WHITEFIELD, Solicitor, St. Columb. NOTICE.—All persons having any claims or demands on the Royalton Mine are requested to furnish particulars thereof to the said Messrs. T. A. MUNDY and H. F. WHITEFIELD, the Liquidators of the company, when the same, if found correct, will be duly discharged.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Hall of the Faculty of Procurators, St. George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1870, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, ALL and WHOLE the RIGHT and INTEREST of the GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND in the MINES known as the ANNAGLOUGH MINE, the GLEN MINE, the TATOOTRA MINE, and the TASSAN MINE, situated in the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, together with the ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, APPARATUS, and UTENSILS belonging to and connected with the said Mines.

The Leases of these Mines have respectively the following periods still to run viz.:— ANNAGLOUGH MINE. 13 years, GLEN MINE. 13 years, TATOOTRA MINE 16 years, TASSAN MINE. 18 years, TASSAN MINE. 18 years, TASSAN MINE. 18 years, The Mines are principally of Lead, but the leases grant the right to work the other Metals and Minerals in the lands.

The moyalties payable under the leases are very moderate. The Mines are situated in the midst of a rich mineral district, with great facilities for the conveyance of their produce by railway to shipping ports, and they have been surveyed and favourably reported upon by eminent Mining Rogineers.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MACRORY and Co., Solicitors, 48, Rutland-square, Dublin, and Ulster Chambers.

Regineers.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Macrony and Co., Solicitors, 48, Rutland-square, Dublin, and Ulster Chambers, Belfast, James Wotherspoon, Esq., 154, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or Messrs. M'GRIGOR, STEVENSON, and FLEMING, Writers, 186, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, in whose hands are the various Lesses and the Articles of Roup.

#### COAL FIELD IN AYRSHIRE.

COAL FIELD IN AYRSHIRE.

TO LET, for such number of years as may be agreed upon, the COAL in the lands of BELLSLAND, situated in the parish of RICCARTON, and within a short distance of the town of KILMARNOCK. The lands of Bellsland should contain the same seams of coal as those so extensively wrought at Hurlford. Arrangements have been made for access to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway communicating with Troon Harbour and the West Coast. A bore was some years ago put down to the Towerhall Scam of Coal, and recently a bore has been put down in the adjoining property to the Hurlford Main Coal.

Further Information may be obtained on application to Mesers, Girson Chale, Dalziel, and Brodles, Writers to the Signet, Edinburgu; or to Mr. Barton, Stewarton, N.B.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, all those works known as the CASTLEFORD IRON WORKS,

CASTLEFORD IRON WORKS,

Situate at CASTLEFORD, near LEEDS, comprising:

A SMELTING FURNACE; a BLOWING ENGINE, of 25 horse power, with

BOILERS, &c., in perfect repair, with patent flues and hot air stove.

Also, TWENTY COKE OVENS, the heat from which is conducted to the

boiler; also a water lift, weighing machine, smiths' shop, offices, &c., and about

four acres of freehold land, in which exist excellent beds of clay and sand.

The North-Eastern Raliway, which adjoins on one side, and the Aire and

Calder Navigation, which adjoins on the other side of the works, afford every

facility for receiving material, and sending away the manufactured produce.

A small foundry is attached to the works, which may be purchased at the

same time.

A portion of the purchase money may, if required, remain on security of the

premises.

If NOT SOLD, the WORKS WILL BE LET.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, C.E., Low Beechburn
Colliery, near Darlington; or to Messrs. North and Sons, Solicitors, Leeds.

# VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY AT FRIZINGTON, NEAR WHITEHAVEN, TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, by proposal, for a term of 21 years, with possession on the lat day of June, 1871, the very extensive and valuable ROYALTY of IRON ORE under the ancient enclosed lands of the estates called FRIZING-TON PARKS, situated in the township of Frizington, in the parish of Arlecdon, in the county of CUMBERLAND, comprising an area of 262 acres, or thereabouts, distant about six miles from Whitehaven, and adjoining the well-known and productive iron ore mines in the Parkside, Goosegreen, Eskatt, and Ulinder Estates.

abouts, distant about six miles from Whitehaven, and adjoining the well-shows and productive iron ore mines in the Parkside, Goosegreen, Eskatt, and Ulinder E-tates.

E-tates.

The Frizington Parks Estate is intersected by the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway, by which the ore can be forwarded direct either to the north or south iron districts, or to Whitehaven Harbour.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bidder. Conditions of letting may be seen in London at the office of Messrs. Gray, Johnston, and Mounsey, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn; and in the country at the office of Messrs. BROCKBANK and HELDER, Solicitors, Whitehaven, who will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August, 1870.

COAL FIELD TO LET.

TO BE LET, for Nineteen Years, with entry at Lammas next, the COAL FIELD OF CLUNY, in the parishes of KINGLASSIE and AUGHTERDERRAN, and county of FIFE, with the COLLIERS' HOUSES, all as lately possessed by Messrs. Landale and Boyd, with a trifling alteration in the marches, and with the exception of some of the houses formerly occupied in connection with the collery.

The coal field has been fitted up with MACHINERY and PLANT of an excellent description, and suitable for the field, and a tenant may take the machinery and plant at valuation, or pay interest on the value thereof, as may be arranged. The coal in the adjoining lands has been wrought for many years, and proved to be of excellent quality, and that now to be let is expected to be equality good. If desired, a FIELD of LAND can be LET along with the coal field. For further information, application may be made to Messrs, Dundas and WILSON, C.S., '6, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; Messrs, J. and G. H. GEDDER, 9, Mciville-crescent, Edinburgh; or to Mr. J. L. GOW, Raith, Kirkaidy, who will give directions for showing the boundaries, and offers will be received up till 30th July next.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water. Apply to Mr. T. S. Bramwell, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### PORTABLE AND FIXED ENGINES.

FOR SALE, PORTABLE AND FIXED ENGINES, from 4 to 25-horse power, warranted of first-class make and workmanship. Also, several SECONDHAND PORTABLES.

Apply to— LEWIN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, POOLE, DORSET.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.

25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.

60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.

30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.

Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. Joint Cornism, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O.

HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL, EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,

Including ONE 80 in. (with BOLLERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; H and doorpleces; hammered from rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast from; with a large quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. Puckey, at the counting-house.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very superior lot of the above, including—
80, 70, 60, 50, 50, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch ROTTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all slass; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and faggoted, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold by very reasonable torms.

For particulars, apply to—
LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH,
Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AGNETS, AND ENGINEERS.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON, of REDRUTH,
CORNWALL, having PURCHASED the WHOLE of the PLANT of the
CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES, beg to call the attention of all parties
requiring SECONDHAND ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, or MINING
MATERIALS of any description, to the unprecedently favourable opportunity
thus afforded for supplying their wants on the most favourable terms.
Communications to be addressed to—
July 4, 1870. J. C. LANYON AND SON, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

DUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,-viz., 70 in., 60 in., To be sold, at moderate prices,

50 in., 40 in., 30 in.

WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS,
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

For further particulars, apply to

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23%, OLD BROAD STREET,

MANUPACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MININGMACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL. SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 it. stroke, with or without
BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps
connected.

ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. and 8 ft. stroke, with or with-

ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-from cockets, ripus, &c.

ockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.

Tavistock, July 28th, 1870.

FOR SALE, a superior secondhand 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and gua-E STEAM ENGINE, SHO A 10-BOISE POWER, SOUR EQUAL TO HER MEMBERS, to 12-horse power, with all recent improvements.

PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice, suitable for Portable Engines.

FOR SALE, a secondhand PORTABLE ENGINE, with a MORTAB MILL.

Apply to—BABROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

BICKFORD'S PATENT



SAFETY FUSE.

Obtained toe PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1885; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to
fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of
the trade and public to the following announcement:
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them
GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS ASTING THROUGH the COLUMN of
GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY

ST. ALLEN MILLS, TRUE,

Beg to call attention to their WARRANTED WATERPROOF SAFETY
BLASTING CARTRIDGES, adapted for SUBMARINE BLASTING and USE
IN WET GROUND GENERALLY. Prices and samples on application.

COPELAND, JUN.,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATENT SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGE FOR DRY OR WET GROUND;

ALSO OF THE EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES, IN SIZES TO ORDER. ADDRESS,-CONSTANTINE, NEAR PENRYN.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY

(LIMITED),
SANDYCROFT, NEAR CHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM PUMPING, WINDING, and every other description of ENGINE;
PITWORK, BOILERS, FORGINGS,

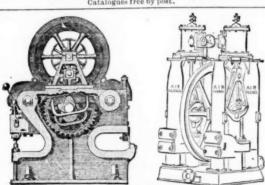
WATER WHEELS, CRUSHING AND DRESSING MACHINERY, AND MINING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Machinery in course of construction, and secondhand work, always on hand.

LONDON OFFICE,—MESSRS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY,

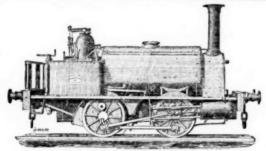
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS and AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c. IRON WORKS-BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
Catalogues free by post.



CAMERON, JOHN

MAKER OF STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS, BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL PUNCHING MACHINES,

EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER.



LOCOMOTIVES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE. HENRY HUGHES AND LOUGHBOROUGH.

MARTYN AND CO.'S SELF-ACTING BUDDLE LICENSES GRANTED by R. MARTYN, CLINTON VILLA, REDRUTH,

CORN WALL. JOHN HORSLEY,
IRON AND METAL AGENT,

ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER. PERMANENT, CONTRACTORS, and COLLIERY RAILS, in STEEL or IRON.
Wrought-Iron or Steel Weidless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres.
Iron and Steel Straight and Cranked Axles, Wheels and Axles, Railway Chairs,
Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivets, Hurdies,
and Chains.
Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire.
BLACK, OILED, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.
Rolled Iron Joints, Wrought-Iron Girlers, Pools, Editor, Tanks, Belley, Iso.

Rolled Iron Joints, Wrongh-Liron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Bollers, &c.
Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boller Plates.

Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron.—Nail Rode, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Spetter.

Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

JAMES BUTTERWORTH.

MAKER OF ALL THE VARIOUS SIZES OF VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING ENGINES.

VERTICAL ENGINES, from 2 to 10-horse power, HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 3 to 40-hore power, FORTY STEAM ENGINES, from 2 to 20-horse power, In stock to select from, prices low, and ready for immediate delivery.

COLLIERY WINDING ENGINES Made on an improved principle, up to 40-horse power

STEAM DONKEY PUMPING ENGINES, from 2 in. up to 12 in., rams properly tested in actual work before delivery.

All made in a good, strong, substantial, workman-like manner, of the best material, and warranted to work well.

Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished upon application at the

ALBERT STREET ENGINE WORKS, MANCHESTER.

#### $\mathbf{R}$ $\mathbf{K}$ $\mathbf{E}$ (PATENTED).

#### SAFETY HOWARD

Made entirely of WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, and other improvements, adapting it for MARINE, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE ENGINES.

THESE BOILERS ARE NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. One Firm in the North of England, who had a 50-horse power Boiler in 1868, has since purchased over twenty others,

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).



## IMPROVED VALVES AND TAPS,

FOR WATER, STEAM, GAS, ETC.,

Made by MATHER AND PLATT,

SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

ILLUSTRATED SHEET, WITH PRICES, CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION

ENGINES, PORTABLE FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

MACHINES, HRASHING and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recen

LAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Stamp End Works, Lincoln; and 78, Lombard Street, London.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION, FREE BY POST.

## CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS and LUSTRES for GAS and CANDLES. OSLER'S

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMULU.

MODERATOR LAMPS, AND LAMPS FOR INDIA. TABLE GLASS of all kinds.

S of all kinds. ORNAMENTAL GLASS, English and Foreign. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

All articles marked in plain figures. LONDON: Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM: Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

COMPANY, LIMITED, TITANIC STEEL AND IRON FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

R. MUSHET'S Special Steel for Lathe and Planing Tools (a new Steel which REQUIRES NO HARDEN-ING after being forged); Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Taps and Dies, Lathe and Planing Tools, Drills, Punches, Chisels, Shear Blades, Hammers, &c., &c.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel; Files.

HAMMERS AND MALLETS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 106, JOHN STREET.



JOSEPH D. LEIGH,

PATRICROFT, NEAR MANCHESTER

Wishes to draw the attention of Mining Engineers, Colliery Proprietors, and others, to his

DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE. IMPROVED ALSO. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

> ENGINES. COLLIERY WINDING

MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER. OFFICES,-62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies posses: the patents for the most approved machinery for all the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected. The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom, and is in increasing demand.

Mr. Gregory, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining discricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important department of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

Mr. Gregory will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of machinery, and for the laying out of floors.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT
PATENTEES.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

SIDE ELEVATION.

PATENT TLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES. SHITS' RIGGIFJ, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CON-DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON. UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS,  $\mathbf{AND}$ 

WORKS, W.C.

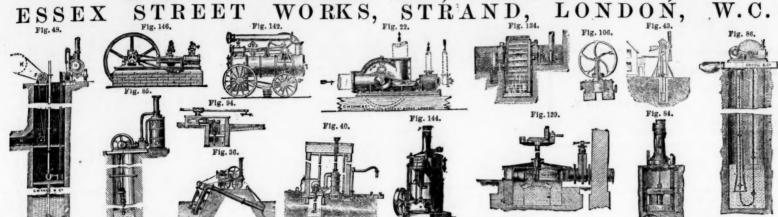


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine,
Fig. 40.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize
Medal, Paris Exhibition.

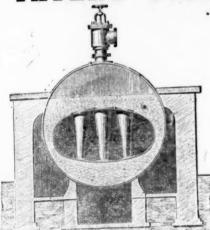
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes,
Fig. 184.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

List of Centrifugal Pumps, two stamps. Illustrated Catalogues of Pumping Machinery, six stamps. Large Illustrated Catalogue, with many Estimates, &c., twelve stamps. All post free. GWYNNE and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL

GALLOWAY'S



The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary fluid boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—

The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.

The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION, with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.

LIABLITY TO PRIME IS LESSING.

LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENED.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.

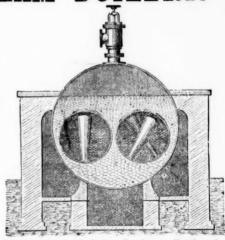
They can be fixed by any boiler-maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS

MANCHESTER,

Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN



Section of Cornish Boiler, showing application of the "Galloway" Tubes.

Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler. BOILER," LLOWAY

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.
BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

DESCRIPTION. STEAM OFENGINES EVERY

General Millwrighting.—Hydraulic Machinery.—Polishing, Grinding, and other Machines for Plate Glass. LEAD ROLLING MILLS AND PIPE PRESSES. CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON GIRDER BRIDGES.

HALEY AND OTHER LIFTING JACKS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.—SCREW BOLTS, STEEL PUNCHING BEARS.

Shearing and Punching Machines Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.



# CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862),

The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for ale or Hire.

WIMSHURST & CO., ENCINEERS, OFFICES: 117, CANNON STREET, E.C. WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, LONDON, E.



STEAM CRANE.

AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.

PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE, WITH

PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES, FOR MINING PURPOSES.

This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as

ts adoption—
Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.
The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a

great desideratum at a large colliery.

It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

PRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS, REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY,

Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Present Patent Law," PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.

Mr. HENRY has had especial experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters. Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Mat-ters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised, searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn. Offices, 68, Floet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriar

HALF A MILLION HAS BEEN PAID BY THE

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS (BIDING, DRIVING, WALKING, HUNTING, &c.) An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. Insures £100 at death, and an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for injury.

For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the For particulars, apply to the Orenzo.

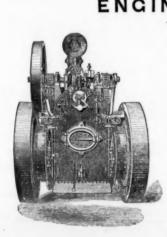
Local Agents, or at the
OFFICES,-64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Read the Warning Voice on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dinness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.

SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Read the Warning Voice on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dinness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with cases. Gives rules for curve by the New Medicines. Dr. Smirit, Indigestion, or receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advise of RATIS. Pamphlet (169 pages) free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps,—Dr. Smirit, 8, Burton\_crescent, London, W.C.



# M. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Kstablished Ten Years.

BRITISH MINES.—With all the fluctuations in general securities during this most important crisis, Mining, it will be found, will suffer the least. Advantage should at once be taken by those willing to invest.

A selected list of Mining Shares, worthy of immediate attention, forwarded on application.

Daily Price-list on application.

#### THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

(Snow Hill Station),

BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."-The Field, July 31, 1869.

#### THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWITH. MR. JOSEPH MANN, Working Manager.

NOTE.-REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE BRONFLOYD UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE BLAEN CAELAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE LLYWERNOG COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE LLYWERNOG COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE COLWEN COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE MID-WALES HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

J. B. BALCOMBE, Managing Director.

# JOHN S. MIDDLETON, COLLIERY FURNISHER,

BRATTICE CLOTH, FLEXIBLE TUBING, &c.,
WIRE AND HEMP FLAT AND ROUND ROPES,

GENERAL COLLIERY REQUISITES, No. 24, MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.

CHATWOOD, STURGEON, AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self-acting

#### ORE CRUSHING AND PULVERISING MACHINERY,

Patent Coal-getting Plant, Patent Air Compressing Engines, Patent Blowers and Exhausters, &c., &c., 'Dead Blow" Steam Hammer.

Testimonials and Prices post free on application. GLASGOW OFFICE: 127 and 129, TRONGATE-P. and W. MACCLELLAN, Agents.

LONDON OFFICE: 33, CORNHILL, E.C .-DONALD ATKEY and Co., Agents.

NOTICE. - Messrs. H. BAILEY, SON, and Co., late licensees of the PATENT "DEAD BLOW" STEAM HAMMER, having retired from their business of Engineers, have transferred their Steam Hammer Business and Plant to C., S., and Co., to whom in future all communications respecting Steam Hammers should be addressed.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,—
4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1859.
ANALYSES and REPORTS ON METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L., Phipson, F.C.S., Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, &c.

M R. W. WHITE (formerly Professor of Chemistry to the Collegiate School, York, and Branham College). ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
No. 2, CROWN CHAMBERS,
CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Assays of every description of Minerals, and Analyses accurately conducted, Instruction in Assaying and Chemical Science.

Lectures to Schoöls and Public Institutions.

Mining Property Inspected and Reported upon.
Consultations upon subject-matter of Chemical Patents, Manures, and suspected Adulterations and Impurities of Articles of Food and Commerce.

Author of "Chemistry for Students." "Hints from a Chemist," "Chemistry of Vegetation." "England's True Wealth, or Focal Matters in their Relation to Agriculture," "The draphite Fields of Tigonderoga," "Mineral Resources of Newfoundland," &c., &c.—Oct. 7, 1869.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

#### ARITHMETIC:

By SONNENSCHEIN and NESBITT. PART II.

FRACTIONAL AND APPROXIMATE CALCULATIONS. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

#### MAPS OF MINING DISTRICTS FOR SALE

BRYMBO AND RUABON DISTRICT ...... £1 6 
 CRENVER AND ABRAHAM DISTRICT
 1 1 0

 CARADON DISTRICT
 0 6 0

 CARADON AND LUDCOTT DISTRICT
 1 1 0
 GREAT WHEAL VOR DISTRICT ...... 1 1 0 ST. AGNES (CORNWALL) MINING DISTRICT ...... 1 1 0

The maps are well mounted, and will be forwarded on receipt of remittance, addressed to the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

INVESTMENT BILLEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED in AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Mont gomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyliffe, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwmystwith, Cofn Brwyno, and other mines), can be obtained price is,) on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

NEW EDITION-JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING DIRECTORY: CLASSIFIED IN DISTRICTS;

With the Produce, Number of Shares, Names and Residences of the Pursers and Managers of each Mine, together with the Agents' and Engineers' Names, Pay-days, &c.,

By J. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent.

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, price 2s. 6d.; and to be had of all Booksellers.

#### IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

The second second second		4.44	20		
Shares. Company.	P	aid.			Price.
£1:0 John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£ 75	0	0		10 8 dis.
50 Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]		10	0		-
100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]		0	0		37 39 pm.
100 Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70		0		11 10 dis. ad
10 Consett Iron Co. [L.]		10	0		
100 Cammell and Co. [L.]	80	0	0		20 18 dis. xd.
32 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	27		0		11 10 dis.
20 General Mining Association [L.]	20		0		
15 Hopkins, Glikes, and Co. [L.]		0			14 dis., parxd
10 Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10				
10 Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5		0		1934 21 1/4 pm.
21/4 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11		0		8% 7% dis.
4 Mwyndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3				21/4 2 dis.
1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0		6		par. % pm.
25 Paimer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25		0		1/4 dis. par.
25 Ditto ditto	35				dis. par.
100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	6.5		0		8 4 dis.
20 Patent Shaft and Axietree Co. [L.]	30		0		5 - pm.
50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	80		0		17 15 dia.
15 Ditto New	15		0		
50 Shotta Iron Co	50		0		22 - dis.
100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	55		0		15 13 dis.
100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co	60		0		401/4 411/4 pm.
100 Ditto ditto New	10				8 9 pm.
100 Thames Iron Company	100		0		
100 Vanconver Coal [b.]	6	0			154 134 pm.
100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co	160		0		
100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co.			0	• •	
75 Ditto ditto	75	w	W		10 dis.

#### THE MINING SHARE LIST BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES

				ITISI				DE			NE	8.							I
١	Shan	Aldenber W.	Mines.	.tuka	1	Pai	d. I									are. La			1
ı	6000	Alderley Ed Boscaswell,	t e St Insi	1110	. 1	1 (	0 0				9.0		6	8	0 4	0Ja	n.		1
١		Botallack, t.	c. St. Just		91		0	260	**	250 260		575		0	0 0	0Ap	r.	1870 1870	1
ł	20000	Bronfloyd, I.	Cardigan*		2		0	33	ģ	3 314			9	0	0 1	0Ma 0Ju 0Ma	y	1870	1
Ì	5094	Bwich Const	ols, s-1, Card	ligan	. 4	0	0	-	9.0	0 0/4		0	9	0	0 2	0 Ma	v	1870	ı
ł	6400	Cashwell, l,	Cumberlan	d*	2	10	0	-				0	9	0	0 2	6 Dec	3.	1869	1
۱	916	Cargoll, s-l,	Newlyn		15	- 5	7					16	15	0	0 10	0Au 6No	g.	1869	1
I	1280	Chantieleer,	I, Flint	********	0	7	8	-				0	1	0	0 0	6 No	v.	1868	1
	2450	Cook's Kitch	ien, c, Illog	an;	19	14	9	17		16 18		4	3	0	0 10	0Ju	y	1870	1
Į	1000	Creeghraws	matite	will 4	10	0	0					0		0	0 10	0Fe		1870	ı
ĺ	867	Cwm Erfin.	Cardigana	hire*	7	10	0	_			**	32	2	0	0 5	0Ap	LII		ı
	198	Cwmystwith	2. Cardiga	nshire	60	0	0	_			**	387	10	0		0Ju	y	1870 1869	1
۱	280	Derwent Mi	nes, s-l, Dur	ham	300	0	0	-	**			177	0	0	2 10	0Ju	v	1868	1
ł	1024	Devon Gt. C	onsols, c, Ta	vistockt	1	0	0	105		95 103	5	1145	0	0	4 0	0Ma	v	1870	ı
I	656	Ding Dong,	t, Gulvalt		49	14	6	-				6	0	0	1 0	0De	0.	1869	ı
	1432	Dolcoath, c.	t, Camborne		32	4	6	130		120 125		242	2	6	8 10	0Ju	no	1870	ı
	12800	Drake Walls	, t, Calstock	KI	2	10	0	11/4		1 1%		1	2		0 1	3Ap	r.	1870	l
	6144	Rast Carado	n, c, St. Cle	ert	32	14	6	434				14	11	6	9 0	0Ju	y	1867	l
	300	East Pool, t.	, t, Cardiga	nshire	98	0	9	8		71/ 0		10	10	9	0 5	0Fe	192	1870 1870	ł
	1006	Bast Pool, t,	Lovell t. W	endron	. 3	9	0	30		71% 8 27 28	**		16	0		0Ju	lv	1870	1
	2800	East Wheal Foxdale, I. I	ale of Man		25	0	0	-			**	7.5	15	0		0Ju	no		1
l	5000	Frank Mills	. I. Christow	V	3	18	6	_				4	5	6	0 2	6 Ap	r.	1870	ı
ŀ		Gawton, c, T			3	10	6	-				. 0	3	0	0 3	0.Ja	n.	1868	l
ı	15000	Great Laxev	, l, Isle of M	dan	- 4	0	0	18		18 19		12	13	0	0 10	O.Ju	ne	1870	l
l	3000	Great North	ern Mangar	nese*	5	0	0	-					-		5 p.	ctFe	b.	1869	ı
l	5908	Great Whea	Vor, t, c, H	leistont.	40		0			6 7	0.0	15	12	0	0 8	6Ju	no	1870	ı
ł	10240	Gunnislake	('Intters'), E		4		0			40 42			10		1 10	0. Jul	y	1870 1870	ı
ĺ	1024	Herodstoot, Holmbush a	rd Kelly D	Parur	î	10	0	49		40 42		0	3	0	0 1	0Fe	V.	1869	ı
l	10000	Killaloe, sl,	Tinnerary	ray, c	1	0	0	_	**	7/8	**	0	7	0	6 p.c	t Ma	r.	1870	ı
ł	165	Levant, c, t,	St. Just		10	8	1	-	**	/0	**	1101	0	0	2 0	0Au	g.	1869	ı
l	400	Lisburne, I.	Cardigansh		18	1.5	0					529	0	0	2 0	J. Jai	1.	1870	ı
Į		Maes-y-Safn			20	0	0	-				4	0	0	0 5	000		1868	ı
l	9000	Marke Valle	y, c. Carado	n	4	10	6	73/4		71/4 73/4		6	6		0 5	0Jul	y	1870	ı
į	1800	Minera Mini	ng Co.l. Wr	exham *	25	0	0	-		00/ 01/		273	3	3	5 0 0 2	0Ma	y	1870	1
l	20000	Mining Co.	I Ireland,	Chapter	7 5	0	0	5		83% 81%		0	9	11.	0 2	5 1/2 Jul 6 Jul	y	1870 1870	1
l	6400 2000	New Pembro North Levar	ke, t, c, Par	Station.	10	10	0			11 111/4	**	1	5	0	0 10	0Ma	r.	1870	١.
l	5610	North Whea	Crofty c	Illogant	8	11	3	23		21/4 23/4		ô	2	6	0 2	6 Jui	10		ľ
l	256	Pendarves U	nited	THE BOWL	86	0	0	75		-/4 -/4		10	0	01		0Ju	y	1870	
ı		Penhalls, t.			3	0	0	-		51/4 53/4		1	9	6	0 4	0Jul	y	1870	ı
l	500	Phoenix, t, c.	Linkinhor	ne	50	0	0	Manne					10	0	7 0	0 Ma	y	1870	П
ı	2000	Poldice, t, c, Prince of W	Gwennap .		10		0	-		91 91		0	10	0	0 10	0Ma	y	1870	Г
ı	12800	Prince of W	ales, c, Cale	stock	0	13		3/4		% %		00	10	6	0 1	0Ju	V.	1869	
	1120	Provider ce.	t. Unv Leta	ntt	10	6	7	34		34 36	**	0	11	0		6Ju			
	5869	Rosewall Hi South Carad	or a st Cl		1	6	0	280			**	647	10	0		0Jul		1870	ı
	6000	South Carac	n. I. Cardig	cert	3	6	8	200	**		**	1	0	0	0 2	6 No	V.	1869	ı
	937	South Wh. (	brofty, c. Ill	ogan	24	10	10	9				3	0 (	0	0 10	0Ju	10	1870	l.
	496	So. Wh. Fran Spearn Moor	nces, c. Illog	1.12	18	18	9	32		25 28		374	13	B	1 0	0 Ma	r.	1868	
	242	Spearn Moor	. t. St. Just	*****	36	17	9	20		16 19		13	15	0	1 0	0Ju	10		
	940	St. Ives Cons	tolk. I, Dt. IV	682		15	0	9				0	10 (		0 10	6No	y	1869	
	8771	St. Just Ama	lgamated,	f	3	10	0	****					8	B	0 8	0. Fel		1869 1868	١.
	808	Summer Hil	7 Salone	******	6	10	6	16		15 16		0	5	0		0Jul		1870	Г
	6000	Tankerville, Tincroft, c,	Poul Illos	and	9	0	0	30		28 30		24	8	6	1 7	6 Ma	v	1870	
	2000	Trumper Cor	s. t. Helsto	D		10	0	26		23 26			17	0	0 15	0 Api		1870	
	12000	Van. I. Llan	dloes*		4	5	0	70	6	0 65 X.	new	2	0	0	0 10	0Ju	10	1870	
	2000	W. Chiverton	. I. Perrant	sabuloet	10	0	0	54		52 54		43	7 (	B !	8 0	0 Ma	y i	1870	1
	2582	West Great	WOLK, F. DIE	BEC.see	5	11	0	-				0	2 (	)		0Jui			1
	512	West Wheal	Frances. t,	Hogan		15	0	30		25 30		4	10 (		1 10	0Oct		1869	
	400	W. Wheal Se Wheal Basset	ton, c, Cam	bornet	47	0	0	125		120 130		632	10	0	0 10	0Ju	10	1870	1
	512	Wheal Bassel	c, c, Hogan		10	15	8	90 51	• •	48 59	**	32	0.0	)	1 10	oJul		1870	
	512 4295	Wheal Jane,	f St. Agne		5	4	6	734		614 7			19 (	) (	0 6	0. Ma	y 1	1870	
	1024	Wheal Kitty	t. Uny Lel	antt-		10	6	13%		10 1214		12	12 (	5 (	0 10	0. Jul	y 1	1870	
	896	Wheal Marga	aret, t. Uny	Lelantz	18	17	6	7				77	15 (	) (	0 10	0 Ma	y 1	1870	
	1024	Wheal Mary	Ann, t, Men	nenrote	8	0	0	91/2		81/4 91/4		70	17 6	(	10	0. Jun	0 1	1870	
	1000	Wh. Mary Ili	itchins, Ply	mp., t		12	6	-				0	10 0		5	O. Aug		1869	2
	80	Wh. Mary Hu Wheal Owles	, t, St. Just		70	0	0	40		00 00		452				O. Mag		1870	
	396	Wieni Scton	E, C. CBIII C	orne	60	0	0	2.62		28 30 9 91/4		204	3 (		5	0Feb	. 1		
	1000	Wicklow, e. i					0									o och			1
				REIG				DE			INI								1
	35000	Alamilios, 7,	Spain*1	******	2	0	0	134		1% 1%		0	10 6		0 2	0Ma	r. 1	070	1
	TRACOCA	A rest west to be a	Somi h A mal	F-04   1   14   7   7	7	7 1		_				43	1 1	7	0 0	6 A III	w. 1	7 6 6	

0000	Australian,c, SouthAustraliaft	7		6			 0 1 6 0 0 6 Aug. 186
5000	Cape Copper Mining !!	7	0	0	171	61/4 173/4	 5 17 6 0 10 0 May 1870
10000	Central American Association *†	0	10	0			 0 6 0 0 1 0July 1869
0000	Copiapo Mining Co., Chillit	16	10	0	2	1 2	 0 4 0 0 4 0. April 1869
6162	Don Pedro North del Rey 12	0	14	0	21/4	214 214	 2 3 9 0 4 0. Mar. 1870
0000	English and Australian, ct	2	10	0			 0 0 9. Feb. 1849
25000	Fortuna, I, Spata*f	2	0	0	3	21/4 3	 2 0 10. 0 3 0 Mar. 1870
0000	Gonnesa, I. Sardinia	5		0			 10 per cent Aug. 1868
8000	Kapunda Mining Ce., Austraft	1		0		% %	 0 1 10. 0 0 6. Nov. 1868
5000	Linares, f, Spain*	3	0	0	4 /4	4 41/2	 12 8 4 0 5 0 Mar. 1870
0000	Panulcillo, c, Chillet	4	0	0	21/2	21/4 3	 10 per cent, Yearly.
0000	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20	0	0	17	16 17	 7 1 8., 1 15 6., Nov. 1869
0000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes *	1	0	0	3/4	% %	 1 6 0 0 1 6 Jan. 1870
Office	Scottish Australian Min. Co.t.	1	0	0			 6 per cent Apr. 1870
1000	St. John del Rey, Brazil of	15	0	0	20	18 20	 81 10 0 4 5 0 Dec. 1867
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2	10	0			 7% per cent Dec. 1868
8000	Sweetland Creek, q, California 4			0			 0 4 0 0 4 0June 1870
0000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.,	25	100	12s.	6d. pd.]		 0 9 7 0 0 7July 1868
0000	West Canada Mining Co	1	0	0	-		 0 19 6 0 2 6 May, 1866

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last

GFE	The same of the sa	0 15 0	1/4 - 9/8 9/8	Mar. 1870
0000	Almada and Tirito Consclidated, s, Mexico +	5 00	78 ** 78 78	
2500	Anglo-Algerian, c, Algeria	1 00	1 % %	Fully pd.
DENNE	Augio-Argentine, 9,8. Argentine Republic 1	1 0 0	A 78 78	Fully pd.
0000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria	0 11 0	3/ 1/ 3/	Jan. 1870
0000	Angio-Braziliau, g*1	1 7 6	% 1/4 1/4	Feb. 1869
2500	Angio-Italian, gay	0 10 0	01/ 11/ 11/	Jan. 1868
0000	Australian United, g, Victoria*†		21411/4 11/4	
0000	Braganza, g, Brazil*	0 0 0	13/ 1.0	Dec. 1869
0000	Capula, s, Moxico*t		136 1 2	Jan. 1869
0000	Chontales, g. s, Nicaragua *	0 1 0	76 - 70 %	Mar. 1868
0000	Culaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil	0 10 0	-10.00	Feb. 1870
0000	Ecilpse, g, California		16 % 16	Fully pd.
5000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	9 0 0		Nov. 1866
0000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 10 0	1 86 86	Fully pd.
0000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	0 15 0	/0 /0	Nov. 1869
0000	General Brazilian, g	0 10 0	76 96 78	May 1870
5000	Guerrero, g, Mexico (total cap. = 80,000 shares of £1)	0 10 0	79	Aug. 1869
1000	Imperial Ottoman, s-1, Turkey			Fully pd.
0000	Javail, g, Nicaragua	3 00		Jan. 1869
7927	Lusitanian (Portugal) !	8 00	% % %	Dec. 1866
1000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*†	8 00		Fully pd.
1000	New Rosario, s, Mexico	1 00	- "	Fully pd.
0000	Pacific, g, s, Nevada and California	10 00	7 534 6	Fully pd.
1000	Pestarena United, g, Italy * !	3 00	126	Fully pd.
0000	Rosva Grande, g, Brazil*†	0 14 0	% 14 1/4	Jan. 1868
ююю	Sao Vicente, Brazil*	0 60		Oct. 1868
3000	St. Josephberg, c, l, Rhenish Prussia*	10 00	***	Fully pd.
0.00	Taquaril, g, Brazil*	0 12 0	% · · % 1	Aug. 1869
0000	Tuolumne, g, California*	2 00		*****
1174	United Mexican, s, Mexico !	28 5 2	3 21/2 3	May 1868
000	Val Antigoria, g, Italy	1 12 6		**.
000	Val Sassam, s, c, l, ftaly t	8 00		Aug. 1868
0000	Worthing, c, South Australia *	1 00		Fully pd.
0000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 00	% 1/4 3/4	Fully pd.
000	Yudanamutana.e. South Australia * 12	3 00	% % %	Fully pd.
		the state of the s		

-	STORY PRINTED MALES AND	AT ID IS			4
	NON-DIVIDEND MI				
0	Assheton, ?*, Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	5 45		
0				Fully pd.	1
63				June 1868	
ä	Chiverton, l. Perranzabuloe		2 11/4 2		
0	Chiverton Moor, I. Perranzabulos	7 11 0		Feb. 1869	
	Chiverton Valley, I, Perranzabuloe		4	**	
	East Basset, c. Redruthtt	40 00		Mar. 1870	
	East Grenville, c. Camborne			May 1870	1
	Fedw, l, Llanidloes*	9 00		**	
0	Florida, s-l, Cardiganshire	8 00		Fully pd.	
	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, I, Flintshire	2 00		Fully pd.	1
	Hingston Down, c, Calstock !	6 16		Apr. 1870	
o	New Wheal Seton, e, Camborne			Dec. 1869	
7	North Downs, c, Redruth	5 17 10		July 1870	1
G	North Roskear, c, Camborne			Aug. 1869	
6	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes			Aug. 1869	
0	Penrhyn, I, Carnarvonshire*	2 00	2 1% 1%		1
0	Plynlimmon, I, Lianidloes*	2 50	3 21/4 3		1
4	Rose and Chiverton United, I, Newlyn	8 00		May 1870	
3	South Condurrow, t, e, Camborne	5 56	214 2 214		
()	Tan-yr-Allt, l*, Carnarvonshire	3 00	24 2 / 2 /4	Fully pd.	
0	Van Consols, Lianidioes, is	2 10 0	25/8 21/4 23/4	Fully pd.	
0	West Basset, c, Illogant:	2 13 0	7 1 11/	May 1868	
a	West Consider a St Cleants	0 30 0	9 9 11/2	July 1970	

1; 2 10 0 2%..2½ 2% .Fully pd.

1; 2 13 0 - ... May 1863

er: ... 2 16 0 1 ... 11½ ... July 1870

lop\* ... 2 16 0 ... 2 ... 1½ 1½ ... 300 West Wn. Kitty, t, St. Agnes 3 14 0... 3

lop\* ... 2 16 0 ... 1 ... 11½ ... July 1870

lop\* ... 2 13 0 ... 2 ... 1½ 1½ ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 3

lop\* ... 2 10 0 ... 1 ... 1½ 1½ ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 2 ... 3 ... 

GA	ZETTE.	[July	30, 1870
		VIDEND	MINRS
_	Shares. Mines. 12800 Aberdaunant, I,	a Mawlatash a	d. Last Pr. Bus,
stpaid. 1. 1969	12800 Aberdaunant, I, 4000 Bedford Consols, 4000 Bedford United, 20000 Blaen Caelan,* s		13 2. 13 13
r. 1870 y 1870 y 1870	64 Blaen-y-Glynn, I 5000 Blue Hills, t, c, S 1200 Bryn Gwyn, I. M 20000 Brynpostig, Mor	Denbigh 70	5 0
1870	20000 Brynpostig, Mor 7500 Brynystwith, I,	tgomery, l. 1 Cardigan 2	0 0 913
y. 1869 y. 1868 y 1870	7500 Brynystwith, l, 6000 Budnick Consols 6000 Bwadrain Cons., 30000 Caldbeck Fells, l,	s-l, Cardig. 3	5 0 "
. 1870 rll 1868			17 8.0 13411/
y 1870 y 1869 y 1868	7000 Cappagh, c, Irela 910 Caradon Consols 6100 Cardigan Bay, s-	l, Aberyst 5	0 0 10
y 1870 1869	6000 Carn Camborne, 3000 Cefn Brwyno (lin 6000 Cefn Consols, I* 3000 Chiverton Whea	n. to £5) 3	0 0 . 14 . 1
y 1867	256 Condurrow, c, t,	Camborner 76	10 0 "
y 1870 y 1870 y 1870	50000 Crenver & Wheal	Abraham*. 2	8 0
10 1870 r. 1870	4000 Cwin Ricket, t, M	lontgom 2	6 0 44
1. 1868 16 1870 5. 1869	5000 Dolwen, I, Cardi 30000 Dyliffe Consols, s 2586 East Bottle Hill,	Plymp., t, o 1	4 0 "
ne 1870 y 1870	6000 East Carn Brea, 4000 East Chiverton, 1 4000 E. Gunnislake & 2048 East Harptree, I, 4096 E. New Wh. Lov 10000 East Pays U., I, 350 East Plynlimmon 3640 East Providence, 5610 East Seton, c. Cai	S. Bed. c 11	15 6 — 15 6 1
r. 1869 r. 1870	2048 East Harptree, I. 4096 E. New Wh. Lov. 10000 East Parvs U. J.	Mendips* 1 ell, t, Wend. 0	5 0
. 1869 . 1870	350 East Plynlimmon 3640 East Providence.	t, Lelant 7	0 0
. 1868 y 1870 y 1870	5610 East Seton, c, Car 6000 East Wheal Reet	mborne 1	7 6. 1%.11
y 1870 y 1870	5610 East Wheal Reet 12800 Excelsior, t, c, Sto 5000 Exmouth, s-t, Ch 6000 Gen. Min. Co. for 40000 Glassow Caradon 5700 Goginan, Cardiga	ristow 0	8 6 :
e 1870 y 1870	40000 Glasgow Caradon 5700 Goginan, Cardiga	, c [30,000 £1 p.	10,000 18s.p.]
y 1870 y 1870	5700 Gogman, Cardiga 6144 Gonamena, c, St. 5000 Gorn, l, Llanidio 4096 Great Caradon, c 12500 Gt. N.Laxey (Isl 3035 Gt. Retallack, s-l 3000 Great Rock, l, Co	es 0	17 6 "
7. 1869 10. 1870	12500 Gt. N.Laxey (Isl 3035 Gt. Retallack, s-l	e of Man) 1 , b, Perran. 3	15 0 % % 0 0 % 4
e 1870 y 1870	good Gt & Chiverton	J. Pormana o	0 0 "
6 1870 1868	5143 Great S. Tolgus, 12000 Great West Chive 6000 Great Western, t 1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune, 4096 Gt. Wh. Lovell, t	c, Redruth 2	15 0 5 6 10 0
e 1870 7 1869	1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune,	c, Breage. 2 t, Breage. 31	7 4 "
. 1869 . 1868	5000 Gwern Eva, <i>l</i> , Ll 12000 Gwydyr Park, <i>l</i> , I 6000 Hammett, <i>t</i> , St. 1 6000 Harewood Consol	antrissant. 0	80 ::
y 1870 y 1870 . 1870	6000 Hammett, t, St. 1 6000 Harewood Consol 1000 Hemerdon U., t.	Neots 1	5 0
e 1870 7 1870	6000 Hobb's Hill, t, St 962 Leeds and St. Au	DV0. L. C 93	18 "
e 1869 e 1870	30000 Lisburne Cons.s-d 5000 Lianarmon, Denb	Cardigan* 1	4 2 4 8 85 0 0 8 74
e 1868 7 1870	20000 Llywernog, l, Car 5120 Lovell, t, Wendro 5120 Lovell Consols, V	Vendron ( 0	3 0 5%
1870 1870 1870	30000 Lisburne Cons.e-1 5000 Llanarmon, Denb 20000 Llywernog, I, Cai 5120 Lovell, I, Wendre 5120 Lovell Consols, V 6000 Mid-Wales, I, Lla 4602 Minera Union, I 3000 Mineral Buttom,	withiel 4	70. 24
1870 1869	4662 Minera Union, I [ 3000 Mineral Bottom, 25000 Mining Association	2500 £4 p., 2162	
1870 1869 1869	6000 Mold, s-l. Flintsh	ire* 5	5 0 0 0 3 2 114 1 19
, 1009	6144 Nangiles, t, c, Ke 12000 Nanteos Consols, 10000 New Beldon, l, No 6000 New Brynpostig,	orthumb 0	80 1
. 1870 . 18 <b>6</b>	6000 New Central Snat	wennane a	0 0 . 1%
1869 1869	6250 N. Crow Hill, I, St	. Stephen. 3 1	00
1870	4000 New Wh. Grylls, 4096 New Wh. Lovell, 2000 N. Wh. Towan, c, 6000 North Cornwall K	t, Wendron 3	4 6 2/4
. 1870 . 1868 . 1868			8 0
. 1870 arly.	1000 North Jane, t. 8-1, 1000 North Lovell, t, W	Vendron . 5	0 0 7 67
1869 1870 1870	8000 No. Dolcoats, c, 8-1, 1000 North Jane t, 8-1, 1000 North Lovell, t, W 2810 North Pool, c, Ill 12000 North Tankervill 2000 North Wheal Nep 10000 North Wheal Nep 12000 Ohlo Crown, l, Isl 12288 Okel Tor, c, Caiatt 8000 Old Gunnisiake, c	e, l, Salop . 1	0 0
1867	10000 North Wheal Nep 12000 Ohio Crown, l, Isl	tune, c, t 0 e of Man*. 0 1	8 0
1868	8000 Old Gunnislake, c 20000 Old Treburget, s-l 6400 Par Consols, c, St.	Calstock. 3	7 4 9 6 0 0
, 1866	5694 Pedn-an-drea, t, l 20000 Pen'Allt, l, Carna	Kedruth 8	4 6
. 1870	5000 Pendeen Consols,	c. St. Junt 9	0 0 4 0 0 0
y pd. y pd. 1870	4000 Penhale United, s 1857 Penhale Wh. Vor, 12000 Perkins Beach, I, 6000 Perran Consols, t	Salop 1	26
1869	3000 Perran Consols, t 3000 Perran Wheal Vir 1772 Polberro, t, St. As	gin 0 1	0 0
1869 1869	2000 Polbreen, t, St. A. 2000 Powell United, s-	ZD03 3 /	0 0
1868	4000 Paperry Mine	ington 2	5 0
y pd. 1866 y pd.	12000 Rhydtalog, s. l, Car 6000 Roaring Water, c, 3000 Roche Consols, Re 10000 Royalton, t, St. Co	diganshire 1 Ireland 3	0 0
1869	ALT MORED BASSEL, C. O	wennan 30 1	7 6 % 8 0 – 0 0 –
1869 y pd. 1869	1000 South Bwadrain, 1	Cardigan. 5	0 0 4 5%
1866 y pd.	3000 South Carn Brea, 6 3000 So. Chiverton, s, b 6000 South Greuville, c	, Perranz. 6	6 2 6 2 0
y pd. y pd. y pd.	3395 So. Herodsfoot, l, 1500 S. Merliyn, l, Flint	*(£2 shrs) 1	0 216 2 2%
1868	2048 South Redmoor, c 5000 South St. Just, t 12000 South Van, l, Lia 2000 South Ward, l, Be	nidioes . 1	0 0 2% 2 2%
pd. 1869	3000 South Ward, I, Be 320 So. Wh. Seton, c, 236 Spearne Consols	Camborne 94	0 12 10 19
1868			1 4 – 2 0 – 5 0 –
1868 7 pd. 7 pd.	4000 Teign Valley, l, bar 25000 Terras Tin Mine, 8	., Bridford 1 (st. Austell* 1	00
pd.	3500 Tin Hill, t, St. Au 6000 Tin Valley, St. No 548 Trelyon Consols, t 459 Tresavean and Tr	ot 1 1	1 6 1 6
y pd.	459 Tresavean and Tre 2048 Trevarrack, t, c, U	ethurrup 21 6 ny Lelant. 2 17	6. 2% 2 1%
7 pd. 1868 1870	2048 Trevarrack, t, c, U 10000 Treveddoe, t, c, Wa 4096 Trewetha. s-l, Men 70 Tygwyn, l, Cardig	rleggan. 1 16 heniot 11 14 anshire 25	0
1869	2500 Van Iron Ore	ligan 2 0	0
1870 1870	7664 Vigra and Clogau,	c, Dolg. 1 8 C	
pd.	1000 West Cwin Ering, a	wonnen 98 10	6
1870 1869	6000 West Esgair Lie, L	Cardig. 2 0 Breaget. 0 11	0 21/4 3/4 27
1869 1869	10000 West Jewell, t, UW	ennap 2 0	C
y pd.	12800 West Prince of Wa 12000 West Rhoswyddol,	les, c, 0 16	0 2
	838 West Rose Down, c 3535 West St. Ives, t, c, 512 West Tolgus, c, Rec	St. Ives. 0 10	0 % %
pd. 1868	3535 West St. Ives, t, c, 312 West Tolgus, c, Re 5000 West Wh. Kitty, t, 3584 W. Wh. Tremayne 741 Wheal Basset and	St. Agnes 3 14 St. Erth 1 8	0
1870	741 Wheat Basset and	g . to g 1 10	

\*.\* Companies marked thus \* have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus † have paid Dividends. London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HEERY EXCLISH (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Fleer Street, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.— July 30, 1870.